PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,873.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8. 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th "	MALWA	16885	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6850	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10840
29th "	DELHI	8000	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7999	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez Canal Dues.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CARTAGLIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Nov. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6388	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	7031	J. Thomson	11th Dec. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	23rd Dec. 1909.
HERCULES	6213	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Jan. 1910.
BOMBAY	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Jan. 1910.
CARTAGLIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
OLYMPIA	6388	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	7031	J. Thomson	12th March. "
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	26th " "
HERCULES	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April "
BOMBAY	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CARTAGLIA	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
OLYMPIA	6388	A. Haig	21st " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Visit between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by the I. G. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 8th Nov.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,305	Thur. 11th Nov.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 12th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on Thursday, 11th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA" 2,510 tons, on Monday, 8th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basra.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 30th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	2nd Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	30th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. "
DJEMBEA	5,685	Rabaud	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,375	Gidonnet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. 1909.
DJEMBEA	5,685	Rabaud	31st Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Marannini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Merolini	15th Dec. 1909.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magnanini	15th Jany. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 160
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 823; 2nd Class, Rs. 552. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Baldinino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 600	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beluto	17th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beluto	17th Jany 1910.

Rates to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

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SUTTON & CO. }

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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Soursbaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington,
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42 43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra. Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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CLOCKS
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In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

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Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
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Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
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Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
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THE ITALIAN STORES,
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Merchants and Contractors,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Importers of ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN Oilmanstores, and Provisions from 1st Class Houses.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheese, always in stock throughout the year.

Pure Italian OLIVE OIL, 1st quality and Genuine from LUCCA.

Pure Italian Wine Vinegar unadulterated, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and Soup Pastes the first House in India for quality and freshness as the supply we receive monthly.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS throughout the year.

Italian CHESTNUTS, MUSCATEL-RAISINS, and NAPLES' FIGS in Xmas season only.

Wines, Liqueurs, etc., from the First Houses of ITALY, FRANCE, and PORTUGAL.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, Wine (genuine), at Rs. 10 per dozen being much in demand.

Price List on application free.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts,

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Now obtainable at

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Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

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ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
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Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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KEROSINE OIL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY of the INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, Lahore, will be glad to hear as early as possible from those who are anxious to hold side shows of any kind in the Exhibition Grounds.

K. B. THAPAR,
Secretary, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.
Lahore, the 1st November, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DEVALI HOLIDAYS.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to the DEVALI HOLIDAYS, the Week-end Return Tickets will be issued from WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1909, and will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1909.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1909.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF BOMANJI CURSETJI PANTHAKY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BOMANJI CURSETJI PANTHAKY late of Bombay, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 13th day of October, 1908, and Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 15th day of February, 1909, to our clients, Messrs. RUSTOMJI BOMANJI PANTHAKY, JEHANGIR BOMANJI PANTHAKY and DOSSABHAI BOMANJI PANTHAKY, the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executors at our office, 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 5th day of November, 1909.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WAIDA & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having RETURNED from leave, has resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway, from the 5th November, 1909.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.
Victoria Terminus,
5th November, 1909.

MESSRS. R. SCOTT & COMPANY, of BOMBAY, have much pleasure in informing their numerous constituents that they have now secured the services of Mr. W. St. J. F. McCARTNEY, M. R. C. V. S., from Ireland, who has much skill in the science and practice of Veterinary Surgery and medicine and large experience in the selection of Horses. He has now taken charge of our Veterinary Department, and hopes to give every satisfaction to all our clients.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection complete of NEW ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, at Barsi Junction, for the above Company, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 30,000.

Plans and quantities may be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office, Barsi Town, on application any day between the hours of 10 and 2.

Tenders to be sent under sealed cover to THE AGENT, Barsi Town, who however does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, WASTE and TALLOW, on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, separately, during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1910.

2. Forms of Tenders (which also contain the specifications and conditions on which Tenders will be considered and the Contract let) can be had on payment of Rupee 1 each from the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to reach the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, by 4-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 25th November, 1909. Covers should be marked on the outside "Tenders for the Supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow, on the Broad Gauge or Metre Gauge Section," as the case may be.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, separately, during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1910.

2. Forms of Tenders (which also contain the specifications and conditions on which tenders will be considered and the contracts let) can be had on payment of Rupee 1 each, from the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to reach the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, by 4-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1909. Covers should be marked on the outside "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores, on the Broad Gauge or Metre Gauge Section", as the case may be.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... *Plaintiff.*
vs.
1. JIVAVAHOO, widow ... ...
2. SAKERVAHOO, widow ... ...
3. LAXMIVAHOO, widow ... ... } *Defendants.*
4. DEWJI DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI ... ...

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Damodar Lukhmidas Khimji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MALWA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 5th November, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Coy., Ld., that THE TWELVETH DIVIDEND, for the year ending 30th June, 1909, will be paid, on producing the certificate, at Rs. 2-8 per Share, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names are in the Register Book of the Company, on the 12th day of September 1909, on and after the 6th Nov., at the Company's Office, at Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, out of Fort.

By Order,
MUNJI NATHOOBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a list will be on view at the Town Hall on MONDAY, 8th instant, containing the names of certain income tax payers who are reported to be dead. Mistakes in this list may be brought to the notice of the undersigned NOT LATER THAN 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 9th instant.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.
Town Hall, Bombay, 6th November, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. M. KAJIJI, Esqr., the Special Commissioner appointed in suit No. 125 of 1908 wherein the firm of HIRJI KHETSEY and Co. are the plaintiffs and the firm of EBRAHIM NURUDIN and Co. SALEBHAI ABDUL HOOSEIN ABDUL TYEB, ABDUL CADUR ABDUL TYEB and the firm of HYDERALLY CASSUMJI and Co. are the defendants has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate in Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the west by a public passage called the Khokha Bazar, otherwise called the Bhusari Moholla or Sarang Street, on the North by the Bora Musjid, on the south by the public road called the Zanzikar Street and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 195-255-718 and new Nos. 1562-1816-3262 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 187 and Street Nos. 121-39.—Dated this 5th day of November, 1909.

THAKURDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

FOR SALE.

A NEW "RONEO" COPIER, in thorough working order. Half a dozen copies can be taken at a time. Terms Moderate.

For particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants. £6

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND

A deserving charity much in need of funds
Will be presented the Three Act Comedy,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY,"

by the POONA and BOMBAY AMATEURS.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH
AND
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

Plan of Theatre and Tickets
at SOUNDY and Co., Hornby Road.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 3.
including Sundays.
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION,

Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

'XMAS TOURNAMENT, 1909
IN
GREEN'S BILLIARD ROOM.

Open to all GREEN'S CUSTOMERS.
5R PIZES—5 HAMPERS.
Entry, Rs. 3, to be given to the Orphanage Fund.

COMMENCING ON THE 16TH NOV.

LECTURES.

President HENRY C. KING, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D.
OF
OBERLIN COLLEGE, U.S.A.

THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN LECTURER

Will deliver a course of lectures in
WILSON COLLEGE HALL, CHOWPATI
ON
THE FINE ART OF LIVING.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOV., 6-30 P.M.
Subject:—THE CENTRAL IMPORTANCE OF WILL AND ACTION.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOV., 6-30 P.M.
Subject:—REVERENCE FOR PERSONALITY.

FRIDAY, 12TH NOV., 6-30 p.m.
Subject:—HOW TO MAKE A RATIONAL FIGHT FOR CHARACTER.
LECTURES FREE.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied.
Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Prefchi Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Summonwuths Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 20; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to ELEPHANTA CAVES, HARBOUR Excursions, Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful Steam Launch.—Apply, P. NOSARWANJI & Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and tabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558 care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6. Apply Box No 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM requests Orders for NEW STORES, XMAS FESTIVITIES, Dessert Fruits, Plum-Pudding, Mincemeat, Cakes, Biscuits.—Esplanade Cross Road.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 401, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 6 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o, Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geury, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by an OFFICER for ABOUT 4 months share in a BUNGALOW or FLAT in or near Queen's Road, or 2 rooms in same. Apply, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic waste, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojan Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. Manager,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as marble-topped large and small mirror back chiffoniers, dining, dressing and washhand tables, Remington typewriter, copying press, books, large Indian carpets, iron safes, Mahogany square piano, by Soundy and Co., glass show cases and cupboard, large size harmonium, 1 Cottage piano by Strauss.

A collection of 50 handsome pictures in rich gilt frames, suitable for hall decoration.

By order of Messrs. Jitta Amichand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chas. B. Popplewell—9 folding boats, suitable for Dubashes.

At 4 p.m.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver in suit No. 786 of 1909 Laljee Thakersy and Co., vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others.

1 large silver race cup (Cooch Behar) about 400 tolas.
1 large silver race cup (Byculla Club) about 280 tolas.
1 large silver race cup (Aga Khan) about 500 tolas.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Pestonji Framji Talati.

1 steel rubber-tyred wheel C. spring victoria with grey horse and harness, (the turn out is open for inspection in the stable of bungalow opposite the Sewlai Motilal Mill, at Tardeo.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried and ground floor Pucca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Toongarle Road, on Poona Road, at Lanowlee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jamnabai, widow .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Jevavahoo, widow and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in this Suit, on the 16th day of October, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for Sale by Public Auction, at the office of the Auctioneers, at No. 9, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the undermentioned immovable property TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 9th day of November, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), consisting of one upperstoried bungalow attached with one ground floor bungalow containing hall, six bedrooms and verandah in front and rear with an extensive well, laid out garden, fully furnished with furniture of drawing-rooms and bed-rooms, and out-houses, situated within half a mile from the Railway Station in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the hill.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land with buildings erected thereon, situate at Mouze Toongarle, Taluka Mawal, in the district of Poona, being part of Survey No. 88, containing by admeasurement 38 goonthas more or less, in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Naronji Permanand, on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, on or towards the East by a passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Jiwandas Muljt.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The Bungalow is open for inspection.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite the Darasi Mahel) the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom, office, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery ware, and glass ware, full sized Mahogany slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, lamp, etc., rich toned eboinized grand piano by Bluthner, gas chandeliers, wall and standing lamps, rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a strong grey waler and harness, rubber-tyred victoria, milch goats, etc., the property of Messrs. C. Jost and J. Lehnhart.

The property of a gentleman:
1 nearly new Simplex motor car, valveless, 6 h. p. single cylinder, 2 seated, victoria shaped, little used, with lamps, hood and water tank, in working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 P. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, Lower Colaba, behind the Tramway Stables, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs of 10 pieces lined velvet, corner and side cabinets, lady's and gent's writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirror almiras, zoonda almira (separable into four pieces), cheval glass, clothe and gown press, iron framed cottage piano, especially made for Indian climate in good order, years winding clock under glass dome, crockery, glass ware, best p'ated ware, Chubb's safe on stand with 12 keys, majolica jardiniers and table ornaments, carpets, windproof table and hanging lamps, garden pots, etc., the property of G. W. Adamson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS, ETC. OF THE WATSON HOTEL, OF THE ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, AND WATSON HOTEL ANNEXE, AT APOLLO BUNDER.

By order and under instructions of Mr. Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the mortgagee in possession of all the moveables, such as furniture, crockery, cutlery, engines, dynamos, carriages, horses, etc., in and about or used in connection with the Watson Hotel and Watson Hotel Annexe, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th October, 1908, executed in his favour by Mr. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, executor of the last will of his father, the late Syed Abdul Hak Karmalkar, on account and at the risk of, the said mortgagor by Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., and the following days at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, the entire stock of furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, electric fans, fitt

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MORELAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Haji Ahmed Hassam, of Bombay, Halai Memon, Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Tajubhoy Nowrabhai, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Moreland Road, outside the Fort.....Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the Consent Decree in the said suit, dated the 8th October, 1909, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th November, 1909, at 4.30 p.m. the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras freehold nature, situate at or near Moreland Road, Byculla, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 15,496 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 174 167, 330, 331, 157, 158, New Nos. A-13690, 13690, 13848, 14,666, Old Survey No. 259, New Survey Nos. 3567, 3567, 3566, 3566, 254, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward E, Ward Nos. 3820, 3821, 3822, 3822, (2) Street Nos. 7, 8, 9, 9, 9A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly the property of Suleman Ludha, on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Suleman Ludha, partly the property of Nadov Shet and partly by the property of a Parsi known as "Dubash Wady" on or towards the west partly by Moreland Road, partly by the property of the Trustees of the Jumma Mosque partly the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard, and partly by the property of Sulemanji Ludha and on or towards the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Company, and partly the property of Borah Esmailji Eoraminji Nugree. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or Messrs. PAYNE & Co., at their Office, at 18 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CARS.

Under instructions from the trustees of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, of York Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, the following valuable Motor-cars, the property of late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick:—

I. One 40 h.p. 4 cylinder Fiat Car, with 5 seated double Phaeton Touring Body, Magneto Ignition, Cape Cart Hood, a pair of side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a pair of Acetylene Head Lights, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, complete set of tools, etc.

II. One 18-24 h.p. 4 cylinder Siddeley Car with 5 seated double Phaeton Body, Battery and Magneto, Ignition, Cape, Cart Hood, Folding Glass Screen, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a pair of Acetylene Head Lights, a Horn, complete set of tools, etc.

III. One 10-12 h.p. 2 cylinder Siddeley Car with 5 seated double Phaeton side entrance body, accumulator Ignition, Cape, Cart Hood, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a Horn, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, complete set of tools, etc.

The cars have been thoroughly overhauled and revarnished and such of the tyres as were worn out have been replaced so that the cars are now in thorough working order with all Tyres, Tubes, etc., in sound condition.

The property is on view on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency and will be sold to the highest bidders; but private offers will be considered prior to the date of Auction from intending purchasers who can try the cars by previous appointments.

The cars have been in use for not more than a year and are in every respect in perfect order and condition.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Gowalia Tank, with large Pieces of Vacant Land.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 755 of 1905.

Manekbai, widow and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others...Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of July, 1907, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, by Order of the Commissioner, High Court, in four lots, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November 1909, at the hour of 3-30 in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in and to Lot No. 1—All that piece of vacant land containing by admeasurement 14 sq. yds. or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , situate at or near Gowalia Tank, on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the said Gowalia Tank Road and partly by the property of Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the west by the portion of Lot No. 2 hereinafter described, consisting of land reserved for a road, on or towards the north by the property of Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Muncherji Cama, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road which piece of land is delineated on the plan filed herein in the office of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, on the 8th day of June, 1908, and thereon marked with the figure 1.

Lot No. 2 A.—All that piece of vacant land containing by admeasurement 1324 sq. yds or thereabouts. (E) All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 330 sq. yds. or thereabouts, delineated in red colour on the said plan and which is to be reserved for a road leading from the said Gowalia Tank Road to the properties of Pestonji Kaikhasroo Banaji and the property of Sonabai's Agiary, as shown on the said plan and (C). All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 23 sq. yds. or thereabouts, delineated in green colour on the said plan. All the said three pieces together containing by admeasurement 1667 sq. yds. or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank Road, on the North side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by Lot No. 1 hereinabove described partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhasroo Banaji and partly by the property of Nesserwanji J. Sanjana, on or towards the west by Lot No. 3 hereinafter described, on or towards the north partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhasroo Banaji and partly by the property of Sonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road and are delineated on the said plan and thereon marked with the figure 2.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1568 Sq. Yds or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank, on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Lot No. 2 hereinabove described, on or towards the west by Lot No. 4 hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the property of Sonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road, and are delineated on the said plan and thereon marked with the figure 3.

Lot No. 4—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 1689 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank, on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Lot No. 3, hereinabove described, on or towards the west and north by the property of Sonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the south by the said Gowalia Tank Road, and are delineated on the said plan and thereon marked with the figure 4.

All which premises together are called or known as Sonabai's family house and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and are now assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 3858, Street No. 10, Ward No. 3389 (2), Street No. 11A, and Ward No. 3360 (1), Street No. 47-51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Kermanji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th November, 1909.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Maywood," 92, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India or abroad? For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 5TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 6TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 5/8		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4		un chgd
3¼ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 9/16	2/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 15/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	1/16	
Silver in New York	50 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	1	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·47 1/2	1/16	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5		Since 21st Oct.
do Short London Bills	4 5/8		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	4 1/8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4		3/8
do 7-day Market Loans...	4 5/8		un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9		un chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England..... £175,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-32d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... $ 60,000
Gold to ... ... £ 120,000
Silver to Shanghai ... ... £ 94,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	Unsettled, Irregular.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Easier.
Manchester	10,000
Total Sales	44,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	.....
Imports	44,000
Mid-Americans	7·59—32
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 3-8—7-16

*Called 5,000

*Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·47	7·47	7·49	7·51
—15	—15	—15	—15
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·53	7·54	7·56	7·56	7·55
—15	—16	—16	—16	—16

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	65,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	85,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 "
Do to Continent	45,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·70—25

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·30—18 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. March 14·50—69 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 3-8—1-8
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·25—08
Do. do. Mar. 14·36—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London—5,460 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 400,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain 145,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent 187,000 "
Do. do. to Japan 2,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 814,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports 535,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 7 2-32
F. G. Broach	d. 6 29-32
Good Broach	d. 6 24-32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 6 4-32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 6
Good Bhownagger	d. 5 28-32
Fine Oomras	d. 6 6-32
F. G. Oomras	d. 6 2-32
Good Oomras	d. 5 30-32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 5 30-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 6 6-32
Fine Bengals	d. 5 30-32
F. G. Bengals	d. 5 16-32
Good Bengals	d. 5 12-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 6 4-32
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	d. 5 20-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—C. I. F.—Liverpool sellers	d. 6 13-32

Months—November-December.
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 5 12-32
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 5 24-32
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 5 28-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—39 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—London—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-8—Dec.-Jan.—Done—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—59 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
8 1-4 unchgd.
SUGAR:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber—8s. 6d.—Sellers.
Arrivals:—
"Hermiston," "R. Rubattino."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
2524 Bars Silver.	43,82,415	do	Indian Specie Bank
4 Packages Sovs.	2,782	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	42,812		
Rupees	340		
1 Box Sovs	7,680	Trieste	M Cohen & Fils
Gold Coins ...	1,548		
Rupees	30		
2 Bundles Rs. ...	2,000	C Mandrie	M Mackenzie

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY SAIL on 4th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
S. I. P. Railway.....	37	41,401
S. S. & C. I. Railway	35	39,498

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 30th July.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
This market continues steady in tone. Some Banks to-day quote 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic and others 1s. 4 1-32d. but ready business at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. was done. Generally speaking buyers are holding back especially for forward business. All Banks quote 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits but bills are not over-plentiful. Far Eastern rates are a shade firmer.

We quote:—

On London ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1-16d
Credits—4 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Java—30 days' sight ...	170 3-4

Government Paper:—
The market opened quiet to-day at 94 1-4 ready and 94 1-16 for the settlement. There is nothing much doing in the Bazaar but quotations close probably a trifle steadier. Calcutta market is advised as 94 3-8 ready and 94 1-4 for delivery forward in 4 month.

We quote:—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	94-4
1st Settlement	... ...	"	94-1

Bullion—
On Thursday quotations for Bar silver improved 1-16 to 23 5-16 ready and 23 3-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also 1-8 better at 50 5-8. Locally the market has kept steady with a slight improvement in forward quotations which close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	58	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened quiet but steady with little change in prices. During the day rates slowly improved, sellers being disinclined to operate. At Colaba a moderate business was done and the market closes steady at our quotations.
There was a fair enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mills and prices were rather steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...304	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...282	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	269	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	258	" "
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	253	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...253	" "
Fine M. G. Mattia	...244	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...238	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...248	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	...233	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	...235	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	...242	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...211	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns	...272	Apl-May 1910.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...284	" "

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	...11,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·41	7·41	7·43	7·44
—06	—06	—03	—07
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·47	7·47	7·49	7·49	7·48
—06	—07	—07	—07	—07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is firm with a fair demand for forward delivery.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	9 15 0	B.T.
April-May	"	9 0 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 12 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow	"	7 3 0	"
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 6 0	"
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	"	7 7 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Khandeish ...	"	46 0 0	
Black Kutni	"	38 8 0	
Red Khandwa	"	42 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—

November	Rs.	9 12 0	B.T.

Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED:—

Ready	Rs.	33 8 0	
November	"	6 11 0	B.T.
Apl.-May	"	6 8 0	B.T.

Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED:—

Dec.-Jan.... ...	Rs.	22 8 0	

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	39 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

MOWRASEED:—

November... ...	Rs.	6 6 0	B.T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady as under:—

White Delhi, November...	Rs.	5 14 0	B.T.
White Delhi, April-May—	"	5 7 0	B.T.

YARNS.

The market continues steady with a small business doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,467 1-2
India	69 1-2
Indian Specie	55

Mills:—

Crescent	95
David ... ... —	412 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,387 1-2
Standard	1,185

Presses:—

Indian Cotton	140
New Barar	550

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankua Manganese	10
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord. Preference.	152 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19 1-4
Treacher & Co	567 1-2

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	603
Tapti-Valley	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	6,023	bales.
Wheat	3,570	cwts.
Linseed	4,251	"
Rapeseed	1,745	"
Gingellyseed	14,950	"
Poppyseed...	85	"
Groundnuts	371	"
Castorseed	4,296	"
Rice	1,349	"
Myrabollams	181	"
Cottonseed	15,401	"
Mowraseed...	1,585	"
Gram	956	"
Jowar	242	"
Maize	3,997	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 6.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols.....	82 5/8		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	99	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 15/16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 5/16		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8		un chgd
Do. in New York	50 5/8		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23		01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48 1/2		01
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 7/8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 o/o	since	21st instant.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 5/8		un chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4 1/8		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.....	5 1/8		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/4	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/2	1/8	
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/9		un chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £350,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	4,000 bales. a
Imports	11,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·63+64
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 3-8 unchgd.

Sales increased yesterday by 8,000 bales.
a 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·45	7·45	7·43	7·49
—02	—02	—01	—02
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·51	7·52	7·54	7·53	7·53
—02	—02	—02	—03	—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...56,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...23,000 "
Do. to Continent	...21,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·35—05

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·20 } Advanced early on bullish week end figures and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. do. Mar. 14·45 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—14 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·04+11
Do. do. Mar. 14·26+20
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	3,820,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	62,000
" Quantity in Sight	4,300,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	46,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	nil.
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	38,000 "
"	Actual Exports	6,000 "
"	Week's Imports	164,000 "
"	Stock	742,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	100 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil.
"	Sold for Exportation	nil.
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,300 "
"	Actual Exports	nil.
"	Week's Imports	nil.
"	Stocks	4,000 "
About	American	360,000 "
"	Indian	8,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—39 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—33 1-8—Jan.-Feb. Sellers.—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Done—quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 1-2—Dec.-Jan. H. A. & D.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 8s. 5d.—Sellers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY CAPTAIN H. E. PROCTOR, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 8th November.

1. The Squadron will Parade at Church Gate Station to-morrow Tuesday the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.
2. Captain H. E. E. Proctor A. D. C. having returned from leave of absence resumes command of the Squadron from this date.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th November.
E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will Parade at 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 9th inst. at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
685.—Drills for the week:—
No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Wednesday the 10th instant. Instructions in Depression Range Finding for Officers at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7 a.m.
Saturday the 13th instant at Middle Ground. Preliminary Examination for Gun Layers, Instructions in Depression Range Finder and Standing Gun Drill on the 6" MK VII Gun.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets,

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 8th November.

492.—Detail for the week ending 13th instant.
To-day Monday 8th instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.
Tuesday 9th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, with Caps.
Subject.—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.
Sections 59 to 74 Part. II. Infantry Training 1905.
Friday 12th instant.—All Recruits of the Current Season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
493.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—
No 5966 Vol C Johnson, "D" Coy from 2nd Nov. 1909 to 31st March 1910.
No 4087 Vol J Lewis, "D" Coy from 2nd Nov. 1909 to 31st March 1910.
No 6322 Vol B D'Souza, "D" Coy from 4th Nov. 1909 to 3rd February 1910.
No 6571 Vol C Brown, "D" Coy from 4th Nov. 1909 to 3rd December 1909.
No 5476 Vol C N Millard, "F" Coy from 8th Nov. to 31st December 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC occurrences.

Rs 1 Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender in Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NICHOLSON—November 7, at his residence in Gilder Lane, Tardeo, Mr. Ardeshir Surti's Bungalow, Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, of Messrs. Breul and Co., and father of Kaikhosroo, Dr. Muncherji, and Bomonsha Sorabji Nicholson. Funeral this Monday morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.)

HYDERABAD (SIND.)

BIRTH.

GREEN—November 3, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of G. A. Green, P. W. D., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—October 24, at Karachi, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bayley, a son.
BRUCE—October 17, at Natha Hall, the wife of Captain C. E. Bruce, I.A., Political Department, of a daughter.
COOMBES—September 30, at Belgaum, the wife of V. W. Coombes, of a son.
HOWEY—October 29, at Fatehgarh, the wife of W. H. T. Howey, Opium Department, of a daughter.
SHERRING—November 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. A. Sherring, I. C. S., of a daughter.
STUART—November 2, at Guindy, the wife of G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S., of twins, son and daughter.
STENNING—November 1, at Kasauli, the wife of Capt K. H. Stenning, S. & T. Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SIMKINS—SILLEM—October 26, at Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. Dr. Cegan, D. D., Charles Wyckens, son of the late Charles Simkins of Lowdham Lodge, Notts, to Helen, daughter of the late Oscar Hyde Sillem.

DEATHS.

NASH—November 2, at Vizagapatam, after a long illness, patiently borne, Doris Irene, fondly-loved only daughter and infant child of Robert and Florence Nash, aged six months.
O'HARA—October 29, at Port Blair, Florence Anne O'Hara, ("nee" State wife of R. H. Hare, E. A. C. Forests, Burma. (By telegram)
PAUL—November 2, at Ferozpore, after a long illness, Emily, the dearly beloved wife of Colonel E. T. Paul, 6th K. E. O. Cavalry.
STREENIVAS—November 3, at Komalcesvaran Pett, Madras, the infant son of Mr. T. Streenivas, aged 1 month.
UPSHON—November 1, at Bellary Clarence William Upshon, dearly beloved husband of Ida Upshon, and eldest son of Mr Hector Upshon, retired Asst. Comr. Madras Police, aged 35 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 42m. Sun sets 6h. 3m. High water 8·46m. 9·23a. Low water. 2·5m. 2·51a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4·10 p.m.

Maxim: "Meddle not with them that are given to change."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 9.—Open-air Entertainment in the Byculla School Grounds 8-30 p. m. Badham Pile and Company, extraordinary general meeting, Esplanade Road, 6. Sun rises 6h. 43m. Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 9·23a. Low water, 2·5m. 2·51a.
Wednesday, November 10.—Jam Shri Ranjitsinji S. and W. Co. ordinary general meeting, 3 40 p.m. B. V. R. Dance of the "E" Company (Cyclists), Town Hall, 9·30. Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U. S. A. Subject:—"The Central Importance of Will and Action." at Wilson College, 6·30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 9·47m, 10·26a; Low water 3·29m, 3·51a.
Thursday, November 11.—The Divali Holidays begin. Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject:—"Reverence for Personality," at Wilson College 6·30 p.m. Laying foundation-stone of by H. E. the Governor of the New Mahomedan Moosafarkhana, Patan Road, 5. Sun rises, 6h. 44m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 10·13m, 10·53a.; Low water, 4·4m. 4·17a.
Friday, November 12.—The Divali Holidays. Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject:—"How to make a Rational fight for Character." at Wilson College 6·30 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 10·39m. 11·21a.; Low water, 4·39m. 4·44a.
Saturday, November 13.—Bombay Jackal Club opens at Santa Cruz.

THE ENLARGED COUNCIL ELECTIONS.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Pleader, Bombay High Court, will seek election to the local Legislative Council under the new rules from the Municipalities of the Central Division. Mr. Khare is now in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trenoglos, 2,486 tons, Captain J D Lake, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Portsaid, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lingas, 351 tons, Captain H M Outhoush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Miller, Capt and Mrs P G Davies and child, Mr J Harnell, Mr and Miss T M Jeevanjee, and 4 children, Mr Abdul H A Karim, Mr T L Halsby, Mr H S Clarke, Mr Bhurai, Mr and Mrs Cartland, and child, Mr Cartland, Mr and Mrs G M Dinshaw, Miss Tomasin, Mr Bapoojee, Mrs Dossabhoy C Rallı and son, Assist Surgeon Almeida and 6 children, Lieut Colenso, Mrs Polhurry and 2 children, and 2 infts, Mrs and Miss Ferguson, and infant, J W Stewart and 318 deck.

THE steamer Ardmount, 2,248 tons, Captain T B Watson, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

THE steamer Gert, 750 tons, Captain A W Andreason, sailed on Sunday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Morver, 2,272 tons, Captain R M Saunders, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 3,123 tons, Captain J Ross, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Oceana, 8,507 tons, Captain T H Hyde arrived on Saturday from London &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Australien, 8,543 tons, Captain Requier, sailed on Sunday for Noumea, via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A S Balfour, sailed on Saturday for Madras.

THE steamer Irish Monarch, 2,792 tons, Captain P Rettie, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newcastle, N S W, with a cargo of coal and 220 horses.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basrah &c, with a general cargo, 129 horses and 3 cabin and 92 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S [illegible] .....S Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt I T Marsh R .....S Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr S A Mills .....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr...Buck.....R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr A S Balfour... I Marine
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Digby .....S Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 6.

Austrien..... Requin..... .....M Maritimes
Ayuthia.....694 Curtis ....F F Campbell & Co
Ardamount ...2248 Watson..... .....T Morrison & Co
Britannia..... 969 H [illegible] .....Bo'y H S & Co
Birkhall .....2731 Jones ....T Morrison & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow...Shanghai...23 10 P & O Co
D Baldnino s.....2634 Mazanzini ....F E R S N Co
Fangturm.....3113 Wittenberg ..... V & A ... & Co
Gerd.....751 Andresen .....F F Campbell & Co
Kasara ..... 505 Ellson ....M M & Co
Loodiana ... 3124 Ross Calcutta.....M M & Co
Marven .....2272 Saunders...Rangoon A C A S Jamal
Masagon... 3279 Lowe ....M M & Co
Malwa.....5401 Tocque ....P & O Co
Nawab.....2940 Park ...Calcutta...F Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lavada	2174	Lane...	Calcutta	8-11	M M & Co
B Clan Chirsolm	1631	Openshaw		N F
				J Finlay & Co Ld
F Calyx	2945	Church B...	Hull...	10-11	Ralli Bros
H President	2086	Jacobson	Zanzibar	11-11	
				A Strandes
M Siberien	3127	De Lorme	Jeddah	10-11	
				B & P S N Co
N Grigua	2019	Crome	Antwerp	14-11	
				W & A Graham & Co
O Majidi	1857	Newby...	Jeddah	8-11	B & P S N Co
Q Blakemoor	2408	K ox	Dunkirk	9-11	W & A G & Co

B W P D

Saraswati	643	Ahmed...	N P...	N E...	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Shah Jehan	2566	Davidson	Jeddah	18-11	B H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.		
6	Trenoglos s...	Lake	Portsaid Oct. 23
	Lingas	Outhoush ...	Karachi
7	Irish Monarch s...	Rettie	Newcastle Spt 24
	Kola s	Ramage	Basreh, Oct 31

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Oceana s.....	Hyde	London
	Morvern s	Saunders	Rangoon
	Loodiana s	Ross	Calcutta &c
7	Australien s	Requier	Noumea
	Gerd s	Andresen	Bangkok
	R I M S Hardinge..	Balfour	Madras

The steamer Ardmount, Captain Watson, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Java.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Ischia for China &c.
" Yetorofu Maru for China &c.
" Deo Balduino for Genoa
" Malwa for London &c
" Barbara for Liverpool &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	From
2	Stolzenfels	Antwerp
2	Umfuli	Calcutta
3	Teesta	Straits
3	Northbrook	

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—10 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co.; 4 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.; 4 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Calyx s—2,678 cwts cottonseed 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—6,440 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 402 cwts gum Shamji Cooverji and Co.; 3,000 cwts bonepieces Croff Mody and Co.; 6,000 cwts, mowraseed, Balli Brothers; 200 cwts gum, P. Jethabhai.

FOR NEW YORK.

Deo Balduino s—300 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trineglos s—300 tons old-iron H. Abdulally; 100 tons old-iron Jetha Ramji, 50 tons old-iron H. Govindji, 150 tons old-iron N. F. Futehally and Co.

Deo Balduino s— 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 200 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co., 850 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.; 6,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 160 cwts olibanum, M. Jaffeerbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Girgua s—4,000 cwts mussoor, 50,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Deo Balduino 750 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—235 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist Sasson J. David and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—275 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,000 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co,

Ischia s—1,000 bales twist. C. Bahawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

STAMFORD
VERTICAL STONE FLOUR MILL.
The only Successful Machine of its Kind in Existence,
CAN BE WORKED BY
STEAM OR OIL ENGINE OR ELECTRIC MOTOR.
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STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,
AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE With the Season's
NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
AREGENT STREET HOUSE AT YOUR SERVICE.
STANLEY, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY is promoted to a great extent by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
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DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM,
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PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
SLOTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHD. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
Those PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
MARCKS & Co. [illegible]
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HOUSES
FLATS
OFFICES
GODOWNS.
TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.
If we cannot suit you no one else can.
No unnecessary and vaxatious delays.
Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.
LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Hornby Road, FORT.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
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OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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OF YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
Price Rs. 3-4-0 each erected.
Discount for large orders.
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1909.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS COUNCIL.

ALTHOUGH there is no doubt that Lord Morley has consulted his Council freely in regard to the reforms which have now reached a stage of finality, and has been influenced by the views of its members who have served in the East, it is perhaps not generally known that in his general control of Indian affairs the Secretary of State may, if he chooses, act without the guidance of the body attached to his office for advisory purposes. In practice, however, a British politician, who holds this important office does not often override or ignore his Council, unless he happens to be an autocratic person like Mr. St. John Brodrick, now Lord Midleton, whose rivision of the Lhasa Treaty and treatment of the Curzon-Kitchener imbroglio are concrete examples of the mischief that may occur when a Secretary of State acts upon his own authority. When it was announced a couple of years ago that two Indians were to be appointed to the Council, the concession was received by the Congress party with acclamation as being a tardy but welcome recognition of one of the claims put forward for fuller representation on the executive side of the administration. But it is doubtful if this surrender to popular clamour has made any material change in the situation beyond gratifying the sentimental ideal that the conjunction of East and West on this advisory body would result in a closer and more advantageous scrutiny of Indian interests. And, as owing to the impending resignation of one of the members from the East, the Secretary of State will presently have to nominate his successor, the time is opportune for a brief consideration of the actual relation between him and his Council.

Under the old Board of Control, which lasted with periodical modifications from 1784 until the transfer of India to the Crown half a century since, the Home supervision of our affairs was much less satisfactory than it is at present, as all real power centres in the President to a far greater degree than in this modern successor the Secretary of State. Nominally the Board consisted of a number of Privy Councillors, including the two principal Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but in practice business was generally transacted by the President, who was a Cabinet Minister, and two members who constituted a quorum. Its chief was empowered by law to set aside or overrule any decision of the Court of Directors to which he objected, and could refuse to pass drafts of despatches intended for India if the views enunciated in them were opposed to his own convictions, while he might issue commands to the subordinate Governments without consulting the Company. Under this procedure, which practically made a succession of inexperienced British politicians the autocrats of Indian affairs it is surprising that more blunders were not made than those with which history has familiarised us. And curiously enough one of the most notable of them was perpetuated by the last President of the Board who had himself been an Eastern Governor-General. The culprit was Lord Ellenborough whose minatory despatch to Earl Canning in connection with the Oudh Amnesty, the jubilee of which the local Talukdars have recently celebrated, led to a Cabinet crisis which was only assuaged by his withdrawal from the Ministry. The modern India Council which succeeded the Board of Control at the close of the fifties of last century, was ostensibly created for the conducting under the Secretary of State, of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. But instead of transferring to the new Council the powers wielded by the Board and the Court of Directors, particularly, the authority to original matters bearing upon Indian questions, all executive control was centralised in the Secretary of State, who may accept in one or two specified instances, act upon his own convictions. Thus in such important affairs, as frontier expeditions which are periodical features of our rule or matters touching the protected States and our policy towards them, the Secretary of State may take such action as he may consider de-irable without previous consultations with his Council or even informing them of what has transpired unless he chooses to do so. Secret political despatches to him from the Government of India upon topics which may be of momentous importance, are considered and replied to without their submission to the Council, which is ignorant of what is happening and the decisions reached unless he is pleased to direct the transmission of the papers to members after his orders have been issued to the Viceroy. He may not, however, decide financial questions except with the consent of the Council, or authorise the commencement of hostilities beyond the Indian frontiers without the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. The restrictions of the Act upon both these points are as follows: "No grant or appropriation of any part of the Indian revenues or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a Council," and the section controlling any militant aspirations he may develop is equally explicit as it lays down that "except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried out beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces."

The Home Office consists of six large departments with a Secretary attached to each, the work of which is supervised by Committees chosen from the twelve members of Council, whose principal occupation is the consideration of questions demanding settlement and the preparation of draft replies to India for the approval of the Secretary of State. But in these matters also his personal autocracy is a paramount factor, as a precis of every dispatch from the East is made for his perusal prior to its transmition to the Department and Committee authorised to deal with it, the result being that the often forms opinions upon subjects under deliberation before the papers are returned to him with the views of his advisers. And when, as occasionally happens, his convictions do not coincide with the decisions reached by the Committee, he may either ask for a reconsideration of the points upon which he disagrees, or may discuss them with the Councillors concerned and endeavour to convert them to his views. The consequence of this procedure is that a strong Secretary of State can almost invariably impose his settled beliefs upon the Council and it must sometimes be his personal decisions and not the actual opinions of the advisory body that shape the final policy of the Government of India in regard to questions submitted for the orders of the Home authorities. There are other anomalies of a minor description attached to the relations between him and his Council which merit attention, but we have probably said sufficient to show how insignificant is the authority wielded by the latter upon the general administration of India, and the fallacy of the popular view that the junction of two Orientals with a body of Anglo-Indian colleagues in London would further the aspirations of the reformers. The retiring member, Mr. Syed Hosain Bilgrami, will doubtless be replaced by a Mahomedan chosen by the Secretary of State who alone has the power to make selections for his Council, but under existing conditions he will be able to initiate nothing at the India Office that might be beneficial to his compatriots, for his activities, with those of his predecessor, will be restricted to Committee work which does not encourage originality or personal independence. Lord Morley, whose new dispensation for India is now in process of application, is apparently not disposed to divest himself of any of the autocracy he has inherited from a long line of predecessors in his high office. As up-to-date there have been no indications of amendment, but something ought certainly to be done with the object of making the Council a real advisory body, as the framer of the old act intended it to be, instead of a fifth wheel to the coach of State with no practical influence upon current events in the East.

POLITICS IN THE THEATRE. MR. A. E. W. MASON, the well-known novelist play-wright, as a Member of Parliament, has been lecturing on "Politics in the Theatre," a subject with which from his intimate connection with both, he is peculiarly filled to deal. With his general conclusion that politics should not be introduced into a theatrical performance we can heartily agree, provided that Mr. Mason's meaning is—as it appears to be—that politics should not be made the subject of the whole play. There seems to us no objection to those casual bright and topical references to the politics of the day which enliven musical comedies and music-hall performances, for your comedian is an impartial person and casts his gleer at all and sundry. At present he is busy in every London theatre making Budget jokes which are acceptable to all, for no one really likes the Budget although some of them pretend to. However a political play in which politics became the foundation and also the sum and substance of the plot, is quite a different thing and personally we do not want to see one. It does not appeal to one as likely to be very entertaining for the ordinary man gets quite enough politics in his newspaper and in his conversation at his club, without having it thrown at him in the theatre. Mr. Mason thinks that by a political play the stage would be degraded. Dramatists wishing to introduce politics into the theatre would either have to take sides in the case, he thinks, or run the risk of turning it into a platform. "I think the theatre stage should be a home of art and not a committee-room." was his pointed way of putting it. Mr. Mason is quite right when he advises the producer to stick to the old rule that the theatre must make its appeal to all. It prevents merely the controversial aspect of one side of a question being presented, and it is practically impossible for a dramatist in the time at his disposal to state properly both sides of a great national question.

KARACHI PORT TRUST. THE receipts of the Karachi Port Trust show a falling off of over a lakh of rupees for last year as compared with the previous twelve months. The total value of the trade of the port amounted to Rs. 3,279 lakhs as against Rs. 4,252 lakhs the preceding year, the lowest since 1905-6 and the total expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 30,92,477. The capital debt increased by over eighteen lakhs to Rs 1 12 94,025. The number of steamers entering the port fell from 90 to 83 Examining the tables contained in the report we find that coal imports increased owing to the larger requirements of the North-Western Railway. Mineral, kerosine oil in bulk increased in consequence of the provision of better facilities for distributing it upcountry, while sugar imports increased in consequence of poorer crops being obtained in the provinces adjoining the Punjab. There was a big decrease in gunnies owing to the failure of the export trade and a decrease in the imports of kerosine and mineral oils due to the oil companies importing bulk-oil and packing in tins locally. Increases occurred in exports of kerosine oil due to greater demand from coast ports and in skins and wood early in the year, Owing to general trade depression the exports in these articles was slack, but they afterwards improved with prices and demand. The principal decreases in exports were grain and oilseeds due to the droughts of 1907 and 1908. Karachi makes headway as a trooping port and during the year one freight ship and three troopers took 18,902 troops there, special conveniences and improvements having been provided solely for military use

THE *Pioneer* understands that the Amir has not yet left Kabul for Jellalabad. His departure has been delayed owing to his being engaged in arranging extensive festivities on the occasion of the marriage of one of his sons.

IT is improbable that the civilian members of the Viceroy's Council, who constitute the committee on the Reform Scheme will be able to leave Simla before Tuesday or Wednesday.

MR. RENTON, Inspector-General of Irrigation, left Simla on tour on Thursday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras has cancelled his arrangement to meet the Viceroy at the Kheddah operations on the 20th instant.

MR. DAVID, Head Master of Clifton and formerly assistant master of Rugby, is appointed Head Master of Rugby.

THREE more murders all connected with land disputes were committed in Bareilly last week.

AS now arranged the Hon. Mr. Sinha leaves Simla for Calcutta on the 9th instant and the Hon. Mr. Harvey on the 12th instant.

MR. A. S. THOMSON, Bengal Public Works Department, takes over in Calcutta as Secretary to the Government of India on the 15th instant vice Mr. Jacob proceeding on leave.

PROPERTY which is valued at about Rs. 1,000 has, it is said, been stolen from time to time from goods trains standing in Asansol railway yard.

MR. Mibb of the Home Excise Department has been appointed Distillery Superintendent for the United Province, Punjab and Frontier. He is expected to arrive shortly from home.

IT is understood that the amalgamation of the accounts branches of the Public Work Department and the Finance Department is now unlikely to come through before the next financial year.

MR. D. CHAMIER, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal of the Bombay Improvement Trust for a period of one year, or pending further order, vice Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, M.A., LL.B. deceased.

SUGGESTIONS have been put forward in Calcutta for the formation of a Swadeshi Chamber of Commerce for the protection and advancement of Swadeshi industries. Dealers in piece-goods are said to be willing to co-operate.

DR. H. C. KING, Principal of Oberlin College, U.S.A., who is now in Bombay, proposes to give several public addresses this week. His first address will be at the C. M. S. Hall, Procter Street, Girgaum, to-day Monday at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association.

HAVING been consulted by the local Government, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have recommended preparing and weaving cotton and the treatment of crude alkalies with special reference to the resources of those provinces as the most suitable industries for which Technical Scholarships should be awarded. The Chamber have also asked for progress reports of scholars already sent abroad.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE OUTLOOK IN GREECE.

France and Morocco.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 23.

FROM Athens I learn that the situation has not yet cleared, although the military programme is drawing near realisation. The War Minister brought in a far-reaching Army Reorganisation Bill this afternoon, which was received by the leader of the Chamber with ironical questionings and by the majority of the deputies with incredulous smiles. The object of the Bill is to provide the kingdom with land forces of 450,000 men of which 200,000 will be contributed by the regular army and army reserves, and the remaining 250,000 by the militia and militia reserves. These brilliant results are to be obtained by a new system of military training for the moderate annual expenditure of about £1,000,000 sterling. These figures provoked smiles in the Chamber, but the Minister went on to explain, a combination which will make good his optimistic anticipations. Military training shall henceforth begin in childhood. Schoolboys shall be drilled and familiarised with army discipline, taught to use firearms, and gradually developed into expert riflemen. They shall be liable to be summoned to the colours at 19 instead of 21 years, but may postpone actual service for six years on payment of an annual sum, which will be applied to the military budget. The length of service shall be lessened according to the degree of proficiency of the candidate. For this purpose twelve categories will be formed, in which the length of active service will vary between a maximum of two years and a minimum of four months. Men hitherto exempted on the ground that their respective families are dependent on them for a livelihood, shall be obliged to take part in camp life for forty days every year. The additional cost of the Ministerial scheme will be £280,000. To-day the army expenditure amounts to £720,000; henceforth it will be about £1,060,000.

The leader of the House, M. Theotokis, put a question to the War Minister, asking him to reveal the grounds on which he based such a hopeful forecast. The Minister retorted sharply, that he would not brook interruption, and repeated his rejoinder. Thereupon M. Theotokis, accompanied by his friends, quitted the Chamber, retiring to a committee-room. This episode produced an impression unfavourable to the Minister. Yesterday, the Premier, in his capacity of Foreign Secretary, received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who asked him what truth there is in the disquieting rumours that circulated. The Minister reassured them. They also inquired whether the elections will be postponed until the autumn. He repeated to them that he can constitutionally defer the elections until the autumn, and continue to regard the present Chamber as meanwhile existing should any extraordinary need arise for summoning Parliament. The diplomatists expressed great satisfaction at this unhoped for arrangement, because it will ward off the danger of having Cretan deputies sent to Athens before the Powers have had time to settle the Cretan question. They explained that at the present moment there is little hope of reopening the discussion of the Cretan problem, but between this and October some arrangement may be devised equally satisfactory to Turkey and Greece. The Military League inquired of the Premier why the King has not yet rectified the sentence of dismissal from the army passed upon two of five officers for having refused to join the revolutionary movement and remained faithful to their oath of allegiance. It is understood that His Majesty declined to affix his name to the sentence, which he considers humiliating and unethical.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

There is a growing impression in official circles in Paris that it will be necessary to give the new Sultan of Morocco clearly to understand that France can no longer be trifled with. Strange accounts are coming in which show that the insolence of the Moroccans is daily increasing. A Tangier correspondent gives instances of the lengths to which it is carried. Thus, in the Gharb district, which is included in the triangle formed by Larache, Wezzan, and Rabat, and which was considered one of the richest and most peaceful in Morocco, the Caids, who were formerly fairly conscientious, have taken to brigandage, and when the French Vice-Consuls remonstrate they decline to see them, and tear up their letters. Representations from the French Legation at Tangier are equally disregarded. On one occasion, when the Legation sent an emissary to demand the release of an Algerian who had been kept illegally in custody for some time, the Caid told him to inform his Minister that if that gentleman sent another messenger he he would chop off his head, adding; "You may deem yourself lucky that I do not carry out my threat at once." The consequence of this extraordinary situation is that several French trading companies are losing heavily. The affairs of one are already being wound up. A French merchant has been compelled to leave afrer having sacrificed a large sum, and others will follow if the French Government does not substitute energetic action for platonic protests which only increase the insolence of the Maghzen. Such is the gist of a despatch which is attracting widespread attention. That the French Government will soon be obliged to put some pressure on the Moroccan Government seems obvious, as the position of affairs is growing more intolerable every day. Then at Algiers a local Senator, Doctor Gerente, has been delivering a speech, in which he echoes the apprehensions which seem to be entertained there with regard to Spanish enterprise in the Riff. He argues that the Spanish Government cannot have mobilised 60,000 men for simple police operations, and he adds that the French settlers in Algeria have a right to express their uneasiness to the home Government as to the effect which another Spanish Colonial undertaking would produce on the populations of North Africa. Spain, he argues, is trying to install herself in the part of Morocco adjoining Algeria and "it is a matter of the utmost importance that everything which might lead to complications, which might seriously compromise the peace of our country, should be stopped from the outset." But the attention of the French Government is far more engrossed by Muley Hafid's misrule than by Spain's action in the Riff. It gives full credit to the assurances of the Spanish Government, and as a matter of fact Spain's forces would not be equal to the execution of such an ambitious programme as some of her critics have invented for her. All that has recently occurred has not affected the relations between the French and Spanish Governments in the faintest degree, the more so as noisy demonstrations have happened in other countries precisely the same element being conspicuous in each, as has been duly noted.

SPAIN UNEASY.

The entire Liberal and Republican Press in Madrid is unanimous in thinking that a change of Government is necessary and urgent, bearing out the words of Senor Moret when he stated that Senor Maura's remaining in office constituted a danger for the Crown. The Liberal Press holds that such a change will once more make men's minds tranquil and permit justice to take its course without prejudice. Unfettered liberty of the Press to tell the country the truth, an amnesty for political offenders and an unbiassed consideration of common law offences would, it is said, once again establish moral and material peace in Spain. Further such correct information, widely spread abroad, would conduce to a different European opinion, for foreign countries would soon be convinced that Spain was not now the Spain of Torquemada, and that laws are respected. In the sphere of Moroccan affairs the country will never overstep the line which separates the vindication of the national honour from the desires of conquest; and the war will be carried on only to a point sufficient to satisfy the former, without any preparation for territorial expansion or political adventures. The Liberal Party believes that affairs in the peninsula demand the concentration of all possible energies upon internal consolidation. Everything will be done consistent with the honour of the army and the safety of Melilla but nothing more. Senor Canalejas, the Count de Romanones, and Senor Gracia Prieto, the leaders of the most numerous groups of the Liberal Party, and Senores Acarate and Melquiades Alavrez, leaders of the Republican and Conservative groups are all unanimous in saying that Senor Maura cannot continue in office, and that they entirely approve the attitude taken up by Senor Moret. It will thus be seen that Radicals, Republicans, and Revolutionaries are favourable to a change of government, and view with much sympathy the energetic opposition of Senor Moret.

CARLIST ATTITUDE.

The Carlists alone are supporting the Ministers, holding that a change of government would have disastrous consequences for Spain, for they think that the Liberals would not take a sufficiently strong stand against the revolutionary elements, and that the internal troubles would recommence. The Prime Minister's majority also includes certain elements who believe that a change of government would at this juncture be somewhat premature. They agree, however, in saying that Senor Maura cannot hold office much longer; and they propose a coalition, presided over by Senor Dato, President of the Congress, who is the most liberal-minded man in the Conservative Party, and highly esteemed on all sides. The work of such a coalition would be to legislate for the present economical condition of the country, to vote credits for the immediate continuance of the war; to conclude the war with all speed; to remove the censorship from the Press, and thus gradually pave the way for the Liberal Party. Those who hold out for this solution of the difficulty maintain that the transition from Maura to Moret would be from one extreme to another, and they therefore, suggest that it should not be brought about all at once, but that there should be an interval of coalition government lasting, say, three or four months. For the moment it cannot be said whether we shall have a Dato or a Moret Cabinet; but I believe that the answer to the question rests with the Liberal Party, Senor Moret having said clearly that the Conservaties can no longer remain in power, that he will accept office, and that the Liberals cannot undertake to form a coalition with the Conservatives. It is not known whether matters will come to a crisis now or in a few days' time; the important fact is that it is in sight. A characteristic of Senor Maura is never to yield to force, but to do just as he pleases. He says he secured power when he wanted it, and he will give it up when he likes.

All the Liberal leaders made the same reponse. "There is to be the utmost liberty for all, consistent with law and order. We will respect the rights of everyone, but we will be relentless in disposing of all those who show contempt for the law. We will respect liberty of thought and opinion, for we do not think such liberty can harm us. We will take all the necessary steps to ensure that the social order will not be disturbed." If the Liberal Party attains to power, all the groups will be represented in the Cabinet, Senor Moret having supreme control.

CHAUFFEURS' RIOT IN PARIS.

Taxi-cab chauffeurs about 2,000 strong, and, what is more, each driving his car, spent the early hours of this morning in a playful riot on their own account, without any idea of avenging Ferrer. They were concerned only with their own interests, but they chose curious methods for promoting them. The cry was "Down with police traps, and death to flying summons." The numbers of passing cars in the streets are taken down by the policemen for excessive speed, smoking exhausts, and so on, unknown to offenders, who subsequently find themselves summoned before a magistrate. The drivers allege that these police methods are haphazard and arbitrary, that half the time the wrong number is taken and the innocent man suffers for the guilty, and that in any case it "precludes the prosecuted man from obtaining evidence in his defence." The Taxi-cab Drivers' Syndicate held a meeting of protest against the system. At the close the chairman cried: Who is it that convicts you!—Judge Hamelin. Where does he live!—At Passy, 47, Avenue Henri Martin. Let all good chauffeurs follow me thither, and play him a tune "Hurrah!" shouted 2,000 drivers, who at once started their motors, leapt on to their seats, and were off from the meeting, which had been held near the Bourse, to Passy, via the Champs Elysees, up which the wild procession drove at fifty miles an hour, terrifying the neighbourhood.

The police, who had been reinforced, now saw their chance, and ran in about two dozen drivers. Then another sort of fun began. The other chauffeurs made a dash to rescue the prisoners. There the fun developed into a pitched battle. The police drew swords and kept up a furious fight. At last the prisoners were got into the police-station, the gates were shut, and the besieging crowd of drivers was repulsed to some distance. There the men massed their cars and said that nothing would induce them to budge until their comrades were released.

A revolt of taxi-cab drivers with their cars is almost more difficult to tackle than a revolution. The police officer in desperation telephoned to M. Lepine asking what he should do. "Better let the men out," was the concillatory reply. The police officer announced to the besiegers that their comrades were to be freed, but said that he would not let the latter out until the former had retired. "Nothing will make us move," was the answer, and the men adopted new tactics of passive resistance. They sat on their boxes with folded arms, and the police were reduced to pushing the cars with the drivers on them and trundling them slowly away, in the midst of derisive yells. It was a slow process, which the jeering chauffeurs enjoyed more than the police. Barely half the cars had been thus laboriously removed by half-past three in the morning. Then the prisoners were let out, when their remaining comrades carried them in triumph as they went home. If taxi drivers imagine they have mollified the police, and will be summoned less frequently in future, they are probably mistaken.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

SPEECH OF HERR DERNBURG.

Anglo-German Interests.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Herr Dernburg, German Colonial Secretary, speaking as the guest of the African Society in London last night, dwelt on the community of Anglo-German interests in Africa and the necessity of a uniform policy towards the natives.

The prestige of the white nations, he said, must be maintained under all circumstances, because sedition in one colony was felt by its neighbours and far beyond. He referred to the success of co-operation between England and Germany hitherto, instancing the fight against sleeping sickness.

He dwelt on the confidence generated by the exchange of visits between British and German Governors, and the value of his own visits to East Africa and South Africa.

Colonel Seely greeted Herr Dernburg on behalf of the Government. He emphasised that British party strife was hushed on questions affecting the welfare of the natives. The British and the Germans had penetrated so deeply into Africa, that is would be a disaster to the whole world if there were strife in Europe.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Luncheon at the Mansion House.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

A lunch was given at the Mansion House to-day, in connection with the Japanese Exhibition. Prince Arthur of Connaught was the chief guest, and a distinguished company was present. The Lord Mayor dwelt on the King's interest in the Exhibition and proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan and success to the Exhibition.

Prince Arthur of Connaught said he was confident that British merchants would realise the importance of the Exhibition and send exhibits worthy of the unique occasion.

M. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, said the Japanese were doing their best to make the Exhibition a success, which would make closer the political and commercial ties between Great Britain and Japan.

THE STEINHEIL CASE.

Extraordinary Court Scenes.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Steinheil trial in Paris, so far, has been a prolonged contest between the Judge and prisoner, who constantly makes passionate outbursts and vehement protestations of her innocence. She interrupts the Judge in the middle of a question by screaming at the top of her voice and shaking her fist at the Judge, who remorselessly analyses all the inconsistencies and contradictions in her statements. After one paroxysm of fury the Judge had to suspend the sitting.

LORD BERESFORD AS TARIFF REFORMER.

To Fight Marylebone.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Lord Charles Beresford has accepted the invitation to contest the Marylebone constituency with the approval of the party leaders. He will advocate tariff reform.

Mr. Richard Jebb has been adopted by the rival Unionist Association. He is also tariff reformer and refuses to retire.

Dr. Moon has been adopted as a Liberal candidate.

RUBBER COMPANY COMBINE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

New York telegrams state that the Continental Rubber Company, and the Inter-Continental Rubber Company have amalgamated under the title of the latter with a capital of 40,000,000 dollars.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

King Optimistic.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

In an interview, granted to a correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, the King of Greece spoke optimistically of the situation and believed that the present difficulties would disappear.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Opposition of Labourites.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Telegrams from Ottawa state that Sir W. Laurier, replying to a Labour deputation which condemned the Canadian Navy, said the country aimed at peace not militarism, but the days of peace had not arrived and the Canadian Navy was necessary for self-defence and to assist the Motherland.

THE NEW TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The new Turkish loan is quoted at one discount and the underwriters have been saddled with 81 1-2 per cent. of the issue.

THE SERVIAN LOAN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Servian loan of £6,000,000 sterling, bearing interest of 4 1-2 per cent., will be signed in Paris to-day by the German group and the Ottoman Bank.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

Vote on the Irish Bill.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 23rd instant. The House rejected *en bloc* the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill by 319 votes to 54.

Mr. Birrell, in moving the rejection, said the amendments were irreconcilable with the Government's proposals, but there was a good margin for compromise and he was anxious that a settlement should be arranged.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Papers are discussing the action of the Lords in regard to the Budget.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the rejection has been definitely settled. The terms of the resolution which will probably be moved by Lord Lansdowne, are still not fixed, but they will be terse and conclusive.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The *Observer* declares that the Unionists will win the General Election if they concentrate their energies on the questions of unemployment and peasant proprietary. Lancashire is the key to the situation and the *Observer* urges a whirlwind tariff campaign and a sort of political Salvation week in Manchester and the neighbourhood immediately the Budget is rejected, suspending the propaganda elsewhere.

BRITISH NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

North Sea to be Made a "British Lake."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Sir Percy Scott, speaking at a banquet in London last night, said the navy had never been more efficient than at present. The Naval men at the Admiralty, in spite of most odious and most ferocious attacks had perserved in the necessary reforms and the loyalty of the officers remained unshaken.

The *Observer* to-day states it is intended to make Scapaflow in the Orkneys a naval base, crowning the policy of making the North Sea a British lake.

MR. URE AND MR. BALFOUR.

A Parthian Shot.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Bathgate last night, said he did not seek apology from Mr. Balfour. Now that the latter had been publicly forced to admit that old age pensions could not be paid by tariff reform, they must be paid by Mr. Lloyd George's taxes. He was content to leave Mr. Balfour's conduct as a standard of manners which a leader set to a great party.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Health of Spanish Troops Suffering.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

According to telegrams from Melilla, 220 Spanish soldiers are admitted into the hospitals daily, suffering from fever, dysentery and malaria, owing to the continuous rains.

GERMAN CLAIM AGAINST MOROCCO.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Replying to Germany's demand for the immediate payment of all German creditors, the Sultan of Morocco assures Germany that he has ordered the Envoy in Paris to hasten the loan negotiations as much as possible.

ANOTHER FLYING RECORD.

Nearly a Thousand Feet Up.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

M. Paulhan, flying at Sandown Park to-day, made a world's record for altitude, reaching 977 feet.

MILLIONAIRE BANKER'S WILL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The Scottish-American banker, John Kennedy, has bequeathed £7,000,000 sterling to his relatives and £5,000,000 to charity, missions and universities.

IRISH BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The bye-election in South Armagh to replace the late Mr. William McKillop, has resulted as follows :—

Mr. O'Neill (Nationalist)..... 3,160
Mr. Best (Unionist) 1,628

DEATH OF VISCOUNT SELBY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The death is announced of Viscount Selby.

[The Right Hon. William Court Gully who was ennobled in 1905 for his long and meritorious service as Speaker from 1895 to 1905, assumed the name of Viscount Selby. His wife who died in 1906 was the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Selby. The deceased Viscount was born in 1835 and was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge; was Senior in Moral Sciences Tripos, 1856; M.A., Hon. LL.D., 1900; D.C.L., Oxford, 1904. He was President of the Cambridge Union. He was called to the Bar in 1860 and went in Northern Circuit; was Q. C. in 1877; Bencher, Inner Temple, in 1879; Recorder of Wigan, 1885-95. He contested Whitehaven, in 1880 and 1885, and was elected Speaker on 13th April 1895, again on 12th August 1895 and 3rd December 1900. He was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1895-1905. He sat in the Commons for Carlisle from 1886 to 1905. His heir is the Hon. J. W. H. Gully.]

MR. GUPTA TO VISIT INDIA.

Various Provinces to be Visited.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. Gupta starts for India on the 8th November on a holiday tour. He will visit the various provinces and consult officials and non-officials for the purpose of bringing his knowledge of Indian questions up to date. He will re-embark at Colombo on the 1st March.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

More Increases.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The exports for the month of October show an increase of £923,192 and in imports an increase of £1,805,477.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT ALLAHABAD.

Views on Indian Students in England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

An evening party was held at the Indian Club on Saturday to meet Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, now on a visit to Allahabad. The hosts were Messrs. Abdul Majid and Sorabji, Barristers-at-Law and Mr. A. M. Bannerji, Vakil.

Dr. Palmer addressing the large number of European and Indians present said that Indian students who now went to England in increasing numbers had a tendency to segregate themselves into their own societies and clubs and they saw much less of English life than they should. English students were ready to receive them and they should try and see the best side of English life. An English boy will associate with an Indian boy on his merits or reject him on his demerits and Indian students would be more cordially received than Canadian, German and American. The Bishop, therefore, thought that sooner Oriental Clubs at Cambridge and Oxford were broken up the better for all concerned. Referring to Indian University Life the Bishop thought that there was not that close association between teacher and pupil that should exist and that was embodied in the old ideal of the Indian Guru. Pupils not only take down a few lecture notes and cram them to be put down on an examination paper but should have their character formed by contact with their teachers who must be not only men of character but men of learning. The old ideal of the Guru which was native to the Indian soil should be realised in practice to make Indian University life what it should be.

Mr. Justice Bannerji, in thanking the lecturer, said that he was not quite sure that the fault lay entirely with Indian students visiting England. English boys now held aloof from the Indian boys and the Indian boy who was shy by nature could not make any advances unless he had some encouragement held out to him that such advances would be favourably received.

Mr. Sorabji remarked that Mr. Arnold of the Advisory Council had his attention drawn to this subject and that it was hoped that a solution of the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Justice Bannerji would be soon found out.

AERIAL LEAGUE FOR INDIA

Sir O'Moore Creagh to be President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

The *Pioneer* writes that the question that presents itself for consideration is the procedure to be adopted in forming in India a Branch of the Aerial League. It is more than probable that within the next few months a few flying machines will make their appearance in this country. There are indeed two Military Officers already experimenting with their own patterns. There must be some organised effort made to maintain touch with England and to reap advantages of new inventions as they come in to notice. The best way of gaining these ends is to form a branch of the Aerial League and there is no place more suitable for commencement than Calcutta. A Council with an Executive Committee might be formed as representative in its way as that at home.

We understand that Sir O'Moore Creagh is willing to act as President of such a body and that the Chief of the Staff is prepared to nominate a general staff officer to serve as member.

DURBAR AT RAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

In the course of a speech at a Durbar held at Raipur on 3rd November the officiating Chief Commissioner made a brief announcement regarding the Reform Scheme. It was, he said, practically certain that two members would be elected in the Central Provinces to sit on the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

SIR JOHN HEWETT AT RAMPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

On the invitation of His Highness the Nawab, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Hewett and Mr. Hewett visited Rampur State for a few days. They motored from Meerut on the morning of 31st October and were received at Khisbagh House by His Highness and principal officers. The Lieutenant Governor visited the military farm and dairy in the afternoon and subsequently witnessed a very interesting elephant fight and a skilful exhibition of elephant baiting. In the afternoon of 1st November the gentry of Rampur were invited to meet His Honour and Lady Hewett at a Garden Party given on the spacious lawns of Fort. Lady Hewett and other members of the Lieut.-Governor's party were taken over to Hamid Munzil Palace. The splendid Durbar Hall, exquisite silver furniture, and excellent and very valuable collection of pictures were greatly admired. On 3rd November His Honour and party left Rampur by train after breakfast under the usual salute.

THE Government of India have intimated that not more than 12,100 chests of Malwa opium shall be exported during the calendar year 1910. The existing system of exports according to priority will continue for the present, but no duty for exports subsequent to the year 1911 will be received pending further orders.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Gwalior.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, NOVEMBER 6.

After a hot but successful journey, the Viceroy reached Gwalior. The station was profusely decorated and the Maharaja and the Sirdars, wearing their rich Mahratta dresses and glittering with jewels, formed a brilliant picture. On the platform to receive Their Excellencies were the Hon'ble Colonel Daly, General Drummond, Colonel Pinhey, the Resident, Archdeacon Palmer, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., and many others. After the usual formalities, Lord Minto drove with the Maharaja through lines of troops and escorted three cavalry regiments of the Imperial Service Troops to the Palace. Dense crowds lined the route and at intervals were grouped the various departments of the State officials each with their banner proclaiming the nature of their functions. The scene on the hill-side under the fort was specially picturesque, with its massing of gaily coloured spectators seen through a fine haze of dust. Soon after the arrival of Lord and Lady Minto, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia paid a State visit to His Excellency and received a return visit in Durbar. The great Durbar Hall with its magnificent chandeliers and its rich hangings was a brilliant spectacle. When the Viceroy and His Highness had taken their seats and the principal Sirdars had been presented, a regular column of attendants came forward in perfect order to lay down in front of His Excellency the trays containing the customary offerings. The perfect marshalling of these men excited general admiration. After attar, pan and garlands having been presented the ceremony closed and the Viceroy and his staff departed in procession after taking farewell of His Highness.

At the State banquet in the evening about 120 guests assembled to enjoy the Maharaja's hospitality. After drinking the King's health His Highness paid a strong personal tribute to Lord and Lady Minto and dwelt on the firm and enlightened views by which His Excellency had met the aspirations of his British India subjects. He dwelt on the strength of the Viceroy who had ever displayed an unselfish resolve to do justice throughout the vast dominions which the wisdom of God has placed under the care of the British Empire. His Highness referred to the great loyalty of the Native Chiefs and ended with a heart-felt welcome to Lord and Lady Minto.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Minto, in replying, said :—"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I thank your Highness for the graceful words you have addressed to me as the representative of the King-Emperor and for the warmth of your friendly welcome to Lady Minto and myself. I can assure Your Highness that any hospitality we have been able to offer you, has been more than repaid by the many acts of kindness we have received from yourself. This is my second visit to Gwalior and I am under the impression that on the last occasion on which I was fortunate enough to be here, I trespassed upon your Highness hospitality for fully three weeks—a very profitable three weeks in that they were devoted to the scientific study of the natural history of your Highness jungles as to which I think we may justly claim to have gathered a mass of useful information. I shall never forget the delightful days we spent at Gwalior and your Highness' charming place at Sipri. But it is not only to your Highness. The Government of India has on many occasions had good reason to be grateful to you for your loyal cooperation and hearty support. They recognise in you an able administrator and a gallant soldier. They know that by your vigorous and enlightened rule you have set an example of devotion to your Ministers and to your people and that your State owes much to the wise application of its resources generously assisted from your private income. They know too that you have never failed to respond to calls made upon you on behalf of public charities and schemes initiated by Government, as also that you have always been ready to give practical assistance to benevolent projects originated by private persons. As a soldier who ardently loves soldiering, for its own sake you have gained the well earned reputation of a military organiser. You have added a magnificent force of Imperial Service Troops, a cavalry infantry and transport to the resources of the Indian Empire. Your transport proved its excellence in Chitral and in Tirah. You yourself served with distinction in the field during the last China War whilst your magnificent gift—the hospital ship "Gwalior"—rendered invaluable service in the same campaign. On the last occasion on which I was at Gwalior your Highness was good enough to show me your troops in the field. I look forward to seeing them again on parade during my stay here.

"Your Highness has alluded to the reforms which are about to be launched. I hope they will confer a boon upon the people of India. In the early stages of their introduction, we cannot expect their machinery to be perfect. We shall have much to learn by experience of its working, but I shall have no doubt of their ultimate success if the natural leaders of the people will study the spirited and enlightened example your Highness and the Ruling Chiefs of India have placed before them. I wish your Highness that I had more time at my disposal to make myself acquainted with the many subjects of interest, both historical and administrative, in your State. I regret that my visit is unavoidably such a short one, but I can assure you that Lady Minto and I will always look back on our stay with you, short as it is, with warm recollections of your friendship, the magnificence of your hospitality and the loyal welcome of your subjects."

THE REFORM SCHEME DETAILS.

First Publication in India.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

Not the least interesting feature in connection with the Reform Scheme is the fact that the arrangements are being drafted in India and not in England. When the announcement appears in its final shape it will be in Calcutta and not in London that the publication will first take place, and it will be the people of England instead of those of India who will have to content themselves with a meagre telegraphic summary pending the slow arrival of the epoch-making blue book by mail. This is an inversion of the arrangement of precedence to which this country has hitherto had to accustom itself. It is an innovation pregnant with significance of still greater changes that are in store. The old order is giving place to the new and the enormous package of volumes which the mail steamer of next week will carry to London for the eager perusal of the officials of the India Office will be a token that the past is past.

AUNDH FESTIVITIES.

Installation of the Chief.

POPULAR REJOICING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AUNDH, NOVEMBER 6.

IT WAS not only the subjects of Bala Saheb Pratinedhi, who was installed by Mr. Bonus, I.C.S., as Chief of Aundh on Thursday evening, who rejoised over the installation. The Chief had endeared himself to a great many British officials and non-officials in the Deccan and Southern Maratha country, and those who found the opportunity to get to Aundh for a day or two, were glad to be present at his installation. Shrimant Bala Saheb Pratinedhi is a stalwart Chief of about forty-three. While he preserves the devotional orthodoxy of the Brahminical school, he is heterodox in thought, word and deed, and is a devotee of all that pertains to the term English. Under his rule, the miniature State of Aundh cannot do else but prosper, especially as he has the good luck to possess a bulwark in Mr. Jacob Israel, a trusted servant of the Bombay Government, and a recognised pillar of usefulness to the Aundh State. Mr. Jacob Israel has been State Kharbari for about twenty years, and he is buoyant and clear-headed enough to continue his tenure for another twenty years. Between him and the popular and genial Chief, the European visitors to Aundh during the installation for festivities had much to be thankful for. To expect to enter a camp like the one which Mr. Jussuf H. Jaffer, the well known merchant of Poona, had arranged on the outskirts of the town, would have been a little too ambitious, considering that Aundh is cut off from the Southern Maratha Railway track by thirteen miles of very indifferent roads, and it takes over three hours by tonga to get there. The comforts and conveniences of this small city of canvass were a complete surprise. Once in it, there was no option but to feel at peace with the world and all its works. The guests of the Chief had to alight at a roadside station called Rahimpura, a few miles further up from Koregaon. Here tongas were provided, and something in addition. A handy and welcome tent was pitched close to the Station, and Rahim Bux, the well-known Deccan caterer who was in charge of it, insisted on each visitor, lady or gentleman, on either having a sumptuous tea or a whisky peg on the up and down journeys. All the European guests of the Chief had climbed up to Aundh by noon on Thursday, and by this hour the place was buzzing with humanity. In addition to the eminently respectful residents of the town, about twenty-five thousand equally well-behaved natives from the neighbouring villages put in an appearance, and for a couple of days at least, Aundh claimed a sentus superiority over its friendly rivals in the Southern Maratha country. They saw enough during that time to inspire them with a sense of British supremacy, and experienced enough to afford them opportunities in the future to calculate upon the advantages of bearing cordial co-operators with the chief and his able Kharbari towards the well being of Aundh.

Nothing stirs the ordinary native of India so much as pomp. It was at Aundh in abundance. The Bunder Band was requisitioned from Bombay. The State Band, all smart-looking fellows, were on the prowl from morning, playing the more distinguished visitors into camp, and marching through the principal streets with brass and reed instruments in full play. The small body of State troops were to be seen in all directions in flash uniform and polished implements of war. Elephants and camels, looking proud in paint and trappings, were to be encountered everywhere. Old-fashioned houses in the town were brushed up and limewashed, the roads from the camp to the Chief's wada were free from the desecration of dry leaves and dust. Triumphal arches, bearing the inscription "Welcome," and flags of sorts flying from house-tops made the place look uncommonly festive. When all was ripe for the great event of the day, a general move was made for the Chief's Palace to witness the installation. It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous crowd that was in the streets. Naturally other [illegible] mountains were obliged to stand, including anxious women and crying children. The Chief appeared in full robes and instantly made himself at home with the European gathering till Mr. Bonus, the installing officer, arrived in [illegible] accompanied by Mr. Jacob Israel, the State Kharbari. Mr. Bonus was received with a Royal salute by the Guard-of-Honour formed by State troops, with Band and colours; stationed at the entrance to the Durbar Hall, and welcomed by the Chief, who took his seat at the head of two lines of Durbaris, after all were seated, and a hush was exchanged for the chattering of a thousand tongues, the Political Agent rose and delivered the following address.

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S SPEECH.

Pant Saheb, ladies and gentlemen,—It is with feelings of great pleasure that I have come to Aundh to-day to install Inchorban Bala Saheb Pratinedhi to the Gadi of the Aundh State, which ceremony Government have requested me to perform. I need not refer here to the circumstances which have resulted in the installation of Mahorban Bala Saheb to the Gadi. It will suffice for me to say that the future record of the State bids fair to be far different from it was in the recent and regrettable past. The Chief-designate, whom I am about to install upon the Gadi, is a Bachelor of Arts of the Bombay University—a noteworthy fact, for in Indian history instances of Native Chiefs possessing academic honours are, I believe, rarely to be met with. A gentleman of unblemished reputation, he is well-known not only as a popular member of society, but as a man of affairs who takes a lively interest in the general advancement of the people, yet finding opportunities for the cultivation of the arts of drawing and painting. He is, in short, in every way fitted for the eminent position to which Government have been pleased to raise him, and by his natural capacity and sterling virtues he merits to the full the confidence reposed in him. I am assured that under his rule his subjects will enjoy the blessings of order, prosperity and progress in a State unswevering in its loyalty to the British Government, and I take this opportunity of assuring all subjects of that State that the old order of things has definitely and finally passed away, and that they may pursue their lawful avocations in confidence and security. Pant Saheb, the task you have before you may not at first be an easy one; but I am confident that you will prove equal to the occasion and that your rule will be marked by prudence, sagacity and sympathy, and will fully maintain the honour of your illustrious family.

The Political Agent then led the Chief to the Gadi and having done so, continued :—"Maheshan Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao Pant Pratinedhi, by virtue of the power entrusted to me, I place you upon the Gadi and declare you to be the Chief of the Aundh State. I present you with this sword and dagger, and these seals in token that you are hereby invested with full powers of the State under the authority of the Government of India, and I wish long life and happiness to you and the members of your family, and prosperity to your people."

The Political Agent next presented the Chief with the State sword, dagger and seals, and on resuming his seat to the right of the Chief, a Marathi translation of the Address was read by the State Kharbari. The Chief then presented his nuzzer to the Political Agent which was touched and remitted. Subsequently the Khillah was presented to the Chief, all standing. The Political Agent having now resumed his seat to the right of the Chief, everybody, with the exception of the Political Agent who remained seated, rose and stood while the Chief replied to the Address.

THE CHIEF'S REPLY.

I am very thankful to you, Mr. Bonus, for the kind trouble you have taken to come here to install me to the Gadi under the orders of Government. Your presence gives me special pleasure. I am also thankful to all the other European and Native ladies and gentlemen who have, in spite of inconvenience to themselves, accepted the invitation and taken the trouble to be present at this occasion which is the most important period of my life. The presence of such friends inspires me with courage, and the lessons I have learnt from many of them will result, I hope, in good to the people entrusted to my care. I want here specially to mention the debt of gratitude, I owe to Mr. and Mrs Arthur, owing specially to what I have, during my associations with them, learnt as regards my duties in life. Their presence at this occasion gives me extreme pleasure. I thank you very much Mr. Bonus for the encomiums you have been kind enough to bestow on me. If I deserve them now, it will always be my endeavour to deserve them in future. They show the friendly feelings you entertain towards me, for which, please, accept my hearty thanks. You have told me that Government have full confidence in me. There can be nothing more encouraging than this. Kindly convey my hearty thanks to Government for this, and tell them, please, that I consider it is my primary duty always to remember the kindness of Government towards me. It will be my constant endeavour to show by "action" that the confidence is not misplaced. I shall always seek your advice, and I am confident that you will give it to me, as I realize my position and fully understand that the task I have now undertaken is a very difficult one, as I is saddled with serious responsibility. I pray the Almighty helps me and leads through difficulties with perfect rectitude of character and a clear conscience. As regards my administration, I am pleased only to say that I have been and will always be ready conscientiously to do duty. My family has been always noted for loyalty to the Sovereign. I shall keep up this reputation. Please, convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor my loyalty to him and the British Government he rules. In conclusion I pray that my rule proves beneficial to my people for whom I may here mention, I have great love and affection.

The Political Agent, at this stage, gave attar, pan and gulab to the Chief, and similar peace-offerings were made to the other guests by the officers of the State. On the termination of the proceedings the Chief accompanied the Political Agent to his carriage and then took leave of him.

A SECOND DURBAR.

An hour later, the Chief held a Durbar in the hall of the temple adjoining his wada. But it was more of a social gathering than anything else. All the Chief's European guests were present, and a great number of Indian gentlemen from Poona and elsewhere, including Dr. Bhandarkar, C.I.E.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Vithal Anand Single, a Pleader, on behalf of the people of Aundh, addressed the Political Agent at this Durbar as follows :—

Sir,—The subjects of Aundh State most humbly and respectfully beg to place the following matter before you. We are overcome with feelings of joy to-day to witness this auspicious event of installation which the Bombay Government very kindly brought about, and we sincerely pray the Almighty to perpetuate the rule of the British Government in India. The Aundh State was under the direct management of the British Government for some time and during that period, the then Political Agent of the State, Mr. Arthur I.C.S., was pleased to make a tour in the whole State, and visit all the villages. He listened to and removed all the grievances of the ryots by granting remissions and suspensions to the destitutes and helpless. We are very happy to-day to find an occasion to express our hearty thanks, and record our feelings of gratitude to Mr. Arthur for his very kind regard to the well-being of all the subjects of the State. Mr. Arthur has been transferred to another District, and you succeed him as Political Agent. You possess all the virtues which he has, and we take this opportunity to express our feelings of joy to you for the very pleasant duty that you have done to-day, viz, to have performed this auspicious ceremony of installation. Shrimant Bala Sahab is installed on the Gadi of the State under the authority of the Government of India. Coming from a high and pure family, he is thoroughly loyal to the Sovereign State, and is noted for unwavering faith in his religion; he is full of ardent devotion to his family deity, and is affectionate and just to all his subjects. He is also fully conversant with the art of drawing and of painting. He is a graduate of the Bombay University. His proverbial kindness is known to all, and he naturally abhors sin. We are fully confident that by his elevation to the eminent position to which the Government were kind enough to raise him, we shall reap the full benefit of all his sterling virtues. In conclusion, we sincerely thank the Government for their very judicious selection and solicit the favour of your placing it is matter before the benign Government.

The peerless pearls of the Deccan helped to while away the time at the Durbar by dancing and singing, and after about half an hour, an adjournment was made to the plain in front of the European camp, where there was a magnificent display of fireworks till dinner-time.

The Chief finally entertained his guests at a State Banquet in camp. He himself sat at the head of the table, and among others present were :—Mr. Bonus, Political Agent, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Clemente, Sessions Judge, Satara, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrers, Mr. Rawlinson, the Revd. Mr. Rowan, Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Major Tristram, Captain Radcliff, Mr. Holland R. S. P., Mr. Pope, the Revd. Mr. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Bridgood Colonel Beckham, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. S Israel, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Brayne, Mr Fernandez, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Andy and Mr. Mulls. After dinner, the Chief proposed "The King" and subsequently the health of Mr. and Mrs Arthur. Mr. Bonus proposed that of the Chief in a brief but happy speech. The Chief rose again to propose the health of his guests, and Colonel Beckham replied on behalf of the guests. The same night, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur and several others returned to Poona, while the Political Agent drove to Satara the next morning.

The following day, thousands of the poor were fed in Aundh, and finally the people left for their different localities.

ALLEGED SEDITION AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 6.

Yesterday, on warrants issued by the District Magistrate of Lahore, Lalchand Falak of the Bande Mataram Book Agency and Swaran Singh, Ajit Singh's brother, were arrested at Lahore and Lyallpur respectively on charges of sedition in respect of the publication of a number of a alleged seditious books. On the same day several other presses in Lahore including the Hindustan Press, Ararbans Press, Bharat Mata and Bande Mataram book agencies were raided by the Police, Lalchand Falak's house was also raided. The raids which were made under Section 124 A were carried out by Mr. Chisholm, the Police Superintendent, with about hundred subordinate officers and constables. The *Punjabi* says the house of Kishensingh, Ajitsingh's elder brother, has also been searched and that Ajitsingh and Shufi Ambaprasad are rumoured to have been arrested near the Persian Gulf. The search is being continued to-day at the Hindustan Press.

LATER.

The alleged seditious books, for the publication of which several Urdu presses were being searched yesterday and some also to-day, are said to be the following:—"Ghadr" meaning mutiny; "Bhagavat," meaning anarchy; "Bandar Bant" or distribution by monkey, and one or two more books all written or said to be written by Ajit Singh.

EXTENSIVE TOUR BY AMERICAN VISITORS.

Special Train Constructed by the G. I. P.

A large party of American tourists will arrive a Bombay on Friday next. At the outset of an extensive tour throughout Northern India, and throughout the whole of their journey they will be accommodated in a special train which has been built specially for them by the G. I. P. Railway at their Parel Workshops. This train was given a trial trip to Kalyan and back on Sunday morning when it was boarded by a party of principal officials of the constructive staffs. The train consists of eight first-class sleeping carriages, a handsome dining saloon and brake van and engine. It is luxuriously fitted in every respect, and on Sunday was found to run with great comfort and punctuality. It left Victoria Terminus at 10-30 and completed the return trip at 2-45.

THE Secretary of States orders on the railway programme are no expected to reach India until next month, the Government of India proposals on the subject are understood to have gone Home by the last mail, the programme being on the basis of sixteen crores and three lakhs for the total railway outlay during the twelve months.

G. I. P. VOLUNTEERS AT LONAVLA.

Successful Week's Training.

ENTRENCHED POSITION ATTACKED BY LINCOLNS.

THE 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers have been in camp at Lonavla, and on Saturday concluded one of the most successful trainings, which they have ever held. Not only was the muster, about 420 of all ranks, one of the biggest, which they have ever been able to secure, but during the week the men did admirable work, which earned warm encomiums from the inspecting officer. The health of the men in camp has been splendid, and only a few cases of fever have occurred.

The Battalion has been under the command of Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Serjant, V.D., and the other officers in camp were Lieutenant-Colonels J. S. McNeill, V.D., and R. C. H. Barnard, V.D.; Majors G. B. Webb, V.D., J. O. D. Roper, V.D., and F. P. O. Kelly (Adjutant); Captains H. G. Kelly, W. S. Walker, W. M. Watson, E. Beamont, and L. W. Stokes; Lieutenants C. Tedman, H. G. Graham, E. W. Luxton, W. H. Klaes and T. Fraser; Second Lieutenants A. F. Williams, H. J. Shaw, F. Harrington and J. Scott.

The camp commenced on October 30th, the Battalion coming in by special train. Unfortunately they did not have a pleasant reception, for just before their arrival a heavy rainstorm fell, and on reaching the camping ground they found the floors of many of the tents under water. However they made the best of these uncomfortable circumstances, and were lucky enough after this to have perfect weather for the remainder of the week. Nothing was done on Sunday except to hold church parade, and Monday was devoted to ordinary drills. On Tuesday there was a route march during which a reconnaissance was taken of the surrounding country, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were devoted to preparing a strong defensive position. During these days the men did some excellent work in trench-digging, the trenches being protected by sangars of earth-work and sand-bags. Also a blockhouse to contain a firing party of ten was constructed on the right of the selected position, which ranged between Butt Hill on the south, to the hills north of the Poona Road at Wadhwan village.

ATTACK ON THE CAMP.

This was attacked on Saturday morning by two companies of the Lincoln Regiment, who came up by special train from Poona, and was defended by five companies of the Volunteers. The general idea of operations was that the Deccan country being in a state of insurrection, a hostile force operating from the direction of Belgaum was attempting to destroy railway communication. A portion of this force estimated at two companies of infantry without artillery, was reported to have left Poona by road on Friday night, with the intention of destroying the railway station and workshops at Lonavla. To defend these the Volunteers occupied the defensive works they had already prepared, their defence being divided into two sections. The right section under Major Webb extended from Butt Hill to the hills north of the level crossing, and the left, which was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill, from the latter hills to Wadwhan village. Each of these sections was of two companies, the fifth being held in reserve. The Lincolns who were commanded by Captains Greatwood and Rose, were timed to detrain at Karla station five miles away at nine o'clock. They came within sight of the defenders a little before half-past ten, and proceeding to deliver an attack on their own right, they had got to close quarters when the "cease fire" was sounded. The action took place entirely on the left of the defending position, the attack being mainly directed against the extreme point where Captain Stokes was in command. The right section under Major Webb, who stationed himself at the blockhouse, did not fire a shot. The Commanding Officer Colonel Serjant directed the successful defence from Temple Hall. The umpires were Colonel G. A. S. Montgomery, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, and Major W. Rickard, D. A. Q.

[illegible] the Battalion marched into camp where the Battalion paraded and was inspected by Colonel Montgomery.

After the inspection, Colonel Serjant addressed the men saying that he had been requested by General [illegible] to say how he had been very pleased with what the defences were very thorough and very creditable to the officers and men, and that the Battalion was a very fine one. He himself, thought that they had had a very instructive morning and he thanked both officers and men, for the way in which they had worked during the camp and which had enabled the Battalion to turn out in such a creditable manner.

Colonel Montgomery then distributed medals and ambulance certificates to some of the men and also prize money to the winners at the annual sports.

The medals distributed were as follows :—

Vol. Officer's Decoration to Major Webb.

Divisional medals for 1907-08 and 1908-09 to Lance-Corporal Holley.

Battalion Championship bronze medal for 1908 to Sergeant Williams.

Volunteer Long Service medals to Vol. Cragge and Acting-Sergeant Irvine.

At a proficiency examination on Friday two officers and nine men obtained certificates.

GUEST NIGHT.

Friday night was guest night in the Officers Mess, where the table was prettily decorated and the handsome regimental plate made a very imposing show. Among the guests were Colonel Montgomery, Major Ewbank, Mr. W. C. Anderson and Mr. W. H. Traill of the G.I.P. Ry. Co., and Lieutenant Pender-Cudlip, and Lieutenant Saunders of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. On account of the distance from Bombay, other Bombay volunteer battalions were unable to be represented. After dinner a dance was held at the tennis courts of the Lonavla Institute. These, which had been covered with drugget, made a very fine ball room, which was surrounded by covered corridors for sitting out and refreshments. Several social functions were held during the week, Wednesday night being a ladies' night at the Officers' Mess, and dinner being again followed by a dance. On Thursday evening a concert was held, at which a lengthy programme was provided by the Parel Thespian Society and other amateurs.

The camp broke up on Saturday afternoon.

The following were the results of the sports :—100 Yards. Flat Race :—(1) Vol. Hallbam; (2) Vol. Latouche; (3) Vol. Morgan. Three Legged Race :—(1) Vols. Durham and Stokes; (2) Vols. Barrett and Ringrow; (3) Vols. Major and Brown. 440 Yards Flat Race :—(1) Vol. Niven; (2) Vol. Jackson; (3) Vol. Moore; Sergeant's Race :—(1) Sergt. Bagler Long; (2) Sergt. Cutter and Sergt. Green (dead heat). Ladies Nomination Wheatling Stakes.—(1) Lieut. H. J. Shaw and Miss Sarjant; (2) Capt. Kelly and Miss Anderson. Officers Race :—(100 Yards Handicap). (1) Lieut.-Col. McNeill; (2) Lieut.-Col. Barnard; (3) Lieut. Shaw. Thread-Needle Race :—(1 Vol. Cubb; (2) Vol. Major; (3) Vol. Latouche. Co. Tug-of-war, (1) L. Co. (2) D. Co. Bandsmen's Race :—(1) Fernandez; (2) de Lima; (3) de Souza.

THE ALLAHABAD "SWARAJ."

Editor Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

About midday on Saturday the Allahabad police under Mr. Marshall, Assistant

THE PERSIAN OUTLOOK.

Rumoured Alliance With Turkey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent, discussing the Persian situation, says the robbers in Ardebil are, it is stated, mostly followers of the notorious brigand Rahim Khan. There is a strong suspicion that their persistence in remaining a source of anxiety is caused by the monetary support they have received from some who still hope for the return of the ex-Shah to power, the very existence of the new regime in Persia is threatened by the serious outbreaks of brigandage in all parts of the country. In the time of the ex-Shah the unruly portion of his subjects was kept in check by an inexplicable dread of Tufangebis, a mode of Persian soldiery. If it gets abroad, that the present Government is powerless to deal with robber bands, the worst type of anarchy may appear all over the country. While the fate of the Persian Government hangs in the balance, the New Shah, it is stated, is fraternising with the New Sultan, and it is even rumoured that the betrothal of the Shah to the daughter of the Sultan Mehmud V. is in the air. There is no doubt that the relations between the two Mahomedan countries have been developing along the most friendly lines. In Teheran the Young Turks are in high favour. The idea of any danger on the frontier from the aggressive policy of the Porte is pooh-poohed, and the majority of Persians would like to see the conclusion of an alliance between Turkey and Persia.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF JAIPUR.

An Enlightened and Charitable Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, NOVEMBER 6.

Her Highness the Senior Maharani Jadunji of Jaipur died here last night, after about a month's illness which took a serious turn last week. All that could be done to save the patient's life was done but without avail. Her Highness was kind-hearted and affectionate and was highly respected in the Zenana. She was gifted with good commonsense and ability and during the absence of the Maharajah in England she kept in touch with the administration and was consulted by the Members of the Council in all matters of importance, as she was very sympathetic. Her charities were abundant and a few of them may be mentioned :—One lakh of rupees was given to the famine fund at the time of the Delhi Durbar; in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit another lakh and Rs. 20,000 to the Mayo College endowment fund, Ajmer; Rs. 10,000 to the Indian Nursing Association founded by Lady Minto; one lakh to charities in which Her Majesty the Queen was interested; £3,000 to the British Home and Hospital for Incurables; £3,000 to the Royal Home for Officers' Widows and Daughters and £666 to the London Hospital.

The funeral took place this morning the bier, covered with a cloth of gold borne on the shoulders of priests, was brought out at 10 a.m. The English residents joined the procession which was composed of the Chief and the principal officials and others. The procession was headed by nine elephants and was very large; the streets were filled with a mourning crowd and everywhere there were emblems of sorrow. The bier was carried to a place near the cenotaph of His Highness' mother where the [illegible]

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS.

Distributing the Pan-Anglican Thank-offering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

The Conference of Bishops at Allahabad considered the allocation of £50,000 assigned to India and Ceylon from the Pan-Anglican thank offring Fund. Two large grants were recommended, one for the development of the work of the Church in the Districts where mass movements have taken place or proceeding the other for promoting of European and Eurasian education in the Church schools of the Province of India and Ceylon. Smaller grants were recomended for several missionary colleges and for promoting the study of the thought and life of India and one or two cases for dioceses as such. The Bishops' recommendations are subject to consideration and review of the Pan-Anglican Thankoffering Committee in London.

THE DAULATPUR DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

Recent house searches in Calcutta in connection with the Daulatpur dacoity, most of which seem to have proved futile, have given rise to much adverse comments in the press. The *Bengalee*, in an article this morning, says the only effect of these searches was to accentuate unrest and aggravate a situation already full of difficulty. This was inevitable because the searches were in almost every case instituted at the instance of the police, and people were not slow to find out that behind the searches there was the same political motive which lay behind all the several repressive measures which had been resorted to by the bureaucracy.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

Alleged Perjury.

Mr. S. S. Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, delivered decision on Saturday in the rule in which Rajaram Tukaram, Vice-President of the Bandra Municipality, and Sadashiv Ganesh, late Police Constable, were called upon to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under Sections 193 and 196 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. M. J. Wadia defended Rajaram.

The matter arose from a revenue suit brought against Mr. Rajaram by Mr. Chhabildas Lallobhai. The learned Judge, in deciding that suit, held that the evidence given by Rajaram and Sadashiv was a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Chhabildas then applied for sanction to prosecute Rajaram and Sadashiv on a charge of perjury and the Judge granted a rule against them both.

His Honour made the following order :—"If the Criminal Court excludes Police Diary from evidence there will be no sufficient evidence left to convict the opponent. Under these circumstances the Court will not be justified in sending the case to a Criminal Court. Application refused."

HIGH COURT.

PARTITION SUIT.

Question of Mahomedan Law.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

MOOSA ADAM PATELL VS. ISMAIL MOOSA AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldass.

For the first three Defendants :—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell.

For the fourth Defendant :—Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company.

This was a suit for partition of the property mentioned in the plaint for taking of accounts of rents and profits, recovered by the first and the second defendants, etc.

The plaintiff stated that a certain house in Ghoghari Moholla, belonged to one Mariambai and her sister Aaishabai as tenants in common. Mariambai died leaving the first three defendants as her heirs. Aaishabai died leaving her surviving the plaintiff and the fourth defendant and, therefore, plaintiff and the fourth defendant became entitled to the moiety of the premises. The second defendant now alleged that Aaishabai had made a deed of gift of her undivided moiety in the house in favour of the first defendant, and the second defendant's son. Plaintiff contended that the deed of gift was void and contrary to the Mahomedan Law.

The first and the second defendants, in their written statements, said that the plaintiff was not the heir of Aaishabai. They denied that the house in question belonged to Mariambai and Aaishabai as tenants in common. Mariambai left as her heirs her husband and the second defendant, two sons, the first defendant and one Issuf and two daughters. From the death of Mariambai to the present time her heirs were in exclusive possession of the property and they submitted that the claim of Aaishabai was barred by limitation. The fourth defendant, in his written statement, said that as the husband of Aaishabai, he had become entitled to a share in the moiety of the property belonging to his deceased wife, and prayed that his share might be ascertained and declared and might be ordered to be made over to him. With reference to the written statements of the first two defendants, he said that the plea of adverse possession had been falsely and dishonestly put forward with a view to defeat the just claims of the heirs of Aaishabai.

The case is proceeding.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Conviction and Sentence Confirmed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. NAGJI VIRA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who had convicted the accused for an offence of voluntarily causing hurt to one Nan Gaman and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

It appears that the accused Nagji was charged before the Sessions Judge along with two others, Baker and Desai, with having caused the death of Nan Gaman, and having voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the same man.

The circumstances in which the deceased received the fatal injuries were that the wife of the first accused went out in the evening to get whey to the deceased's house. On her return she met one Narsi, who spoke to her. The second accused on noticing this appeared to have suspected foul play. He struck her and led her to her house. When the second accused was going away from her house, he saw Narsi and abused him on which the latter caught hold of him. A fight then ensued between the accused and Narsi and his brother Tolsi. Both the latter had sticks and the first accused was also armed with a stick. [illegible] hearing the second accused's shout for help. All the three accused were related to each other. The deceased intervened to separate the combatants and he received two blows on the head with a stick. The accused had, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, no reason to bear him enmity and had not intended to injure him. Concurring with [illegible] the first accused guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt and taking all the circumstances into consideration sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

GETTING UP A FALSE CASE.

Accused sent up for Trial.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. HARI BALWANT SHIMPI.

For the Accused-applicant :—Mr. M. R. Bodas.

This was an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. S. S. Bhide, First Class Magistrate of Satara, directing under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the case against the accused be sent to Mr. W. O. Alcock, First Class Magistrate of Karad, for offences under Section 193 or such other Section or Sections of the Indian Penal Code as might be applicable to the case, the Sessions Judge of Satara having rejected the application for revocation of the sanction granted.

It appears that Mr. Bhide in the course of a trial held by him found that the petitioner, who was an Abkari Naik, had got up a false case. He accordingly sent the papers to the Collector for such action as might appear proper. The Collector then directed Mr. Alcock, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to try the petitioner. As the sanction or the complaint of the City Magistrate had not been given, Mr. Alcock sent the case to him and the Assistant Public Prosecutor obtained from the City Magistrate an order Under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

After going into the papers, Their Lordships rejected the application.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Inspector Carter charged one Rasu Kondiajt with stealing Rs. 8-6-0 belonging to Lalbi, a Mahomedan woman, who is on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The evidence showed that while the complainant was walking along Parsi-gully at 7-30 p.m. yesterday she felt a jerk and saw the accused near her. She seized him at once and while he was struggling to get free she saw her bag of money in his hand. The accused managed to free himself and while he was running away the complainant saw the accused hand his cap and the bag of money to another man. She raised an alarm and some people on the road caught the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. On the application of Inspector Carter His Worship granted a remand to ascertain whether the accused has any previous conviction recorded against him.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Ismail Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 5 belonging to one Gopal Valji.

The complainant stated that he was standing in a crowd round a wrestler in Princess-street at 6 p.m. yesterday when he felt a jerk and on looking for his watch which he had in his pocket he found it missing. He saw the accused, who was walking away putting the string attached to the watch round his neck and followed him and when he met a policeman he had Ismail Mahomed arrested, and on his being searched he was found to be in possession of the watch.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LIFTING THE VEIL.

The "Parsi":—It is seldom that so self-contained a man as Sir George Clarke lifts the veil from his private troubles, and the passing reference to the afflictions that have befallen him during his two years in India, when replying to the greetings of Satara, will touch a sympathetic chord in all hearts. Indeed, when in addition to the energy and wisdom with which he grapples with public questions, the Governor gives almost daily proofs that his own griefs have but made him more sympathetic with the troubles of others, the love of the people goes out to him in no stinted measure, and combined with their respect for his uncommon abilities, gives him a place in the public heart and imagination seldom filled even by any of the long line of distinguished men who have preceded him in office. Again at Satara he reiterated his desire to get among the people and discuss their needs face to face and to come to a proper understanding with them and there can be none who does not feel touched by the underlying thought of the sorrowful memories which have made the breezy heights of Mahableshwar less attractive than enduring the heat and burden of touring among the people in October.

THE HINDU CONFERENCE.

The "Indian Spectator":—The Moslem League has given rise to a Hindu League. It has seen the light in the Punjab, where the Hindus are in a minority, and it seems to have enlisted a few supporters in other provinces. For several reasons it has not made anything like the progress which its prototype made in its early career. In the first place, the Conference has the appearance of a mere imitation, which is generally considered undignified. Secondly, most Hindu leaders who devote any portion of their time to public affairs have already joined the National Congress, whose ideal is national unity and not sectarian individualism. Thirdly, whereas Muhammadans feel that they are in a minority in the whole of India taken together, Hindus are in a different position, and it is only in a province like the Panjab where they may be actuated by fears such as generally give rise to denominational movements for self-defence. It is doubtful whether the Punjab movement will spread all over India with anything like the rapidity which characterised the diffusion of the influence of the Moslem League. But the Punjab Hindus are likely to receive more sympathy and co-operation from their co-religionists elsewhere than the Transvaal Indians, for example, have received from their countrymen here. As regards the public good which the Conference may effect, it depends entirely upon the spirit in which it endeavours to discharge its mission.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

The "Parsi":—Both the supreme and the provincial governments are busily arranging the details of the enlarged councils, and it is hoped that practically all of them will be able to meet during the first two months of the new year. When one comes to figure out the manifold considerations which have to be kept in mind, it will be seen that the work involved has been immense; nor can it be expected that such an arrangement of multitudinous compromises should please everybody. It has been said that the British have a special genius for compromises. It will be well to remember, when discussing the inevitable shortcomings of the new Councils, that the genius lies not so much in arranging the compromise as in accepting it loyally. We are accepting with enthusiasm an approximation to British institutions. It will be well for us if we also make up our minds to accept disappointments with British phlegm, and if we must imitate the violent language of the hustings let us also imitate the capacity for going home arm-in-arm with an inveterate political enemy. Although the chief Mahomedan associations have put forward unreasonable demands and have started out with the determination not to be satisfied with the conditions laid down, we have every confidence that this community will accept the working of the new councils in the proper spirit. The educated classes in India have for a long time declared faith in their capacity to work representative institutions properly. We have, even now, but a small instalment of democracy, but it is sufficient to show what they are likely to do with the whole thing, if in the fulness of time it should ever arrive. It is not so much with the eloquence or wisdom of those who enter the Council chambers that the verdict of our rulers lies, but with the [illegible] at least, serious disappointments properly. To some the nomination to the force majeure of an alien domination is easier than the acceptance of their own countrymen's adverse verdict. It will be well to remember these things and to comport ourselves accordingly.

THE VICEROY AND THE NATIVE STATES.

The "Rast Gofter":—The tour of H. E. Lord Minto was opened this year by a visit, long deferred, to Rajputana. It must have afforded His Excellency special pleasure in meeting the Rajput princes whose ancestors were renowned for their chivalry, which has given to Indian history some of its brightest pages. The loyalty of the Rajput nobility to the British Crown has never been questioned, and its soldiery ever noted for its martial valour, has rendered yeoman's service in the field to Englishmen in India. The Rajputs are born warriors inspired with the highest patriotic instincts, and it is the manliness of their tribe which gives them a distinguished place in the war like races of India. The loyal greetings of Alwar to the representative of the King, therefore, form a brilliant prelude to the Viceregal tour through the Native States of India. In welcoming the Viceroy to his city the Mahrajah paid a worthy tribute to his solicitude for the progress and prosperity of the country with special reference to the reforms with which Lord Minto's Government has persisted in spite of political crimes and violence. His Highness echoed the feelings of his brother Princes when he marked his abhorrence of seditious movements in India and we may depend upon it that in times of trouble the sympathy of the Indian Chiefs will be always enlisted on the said of the suzerein power. His Highness rightly contended that success would ensue their political efforts at reform if only education of the right sort was given to the rising generations of the country.

The "Gujarati" :—His Excellency Lord Minto has entered upon his winter tour through India. It will extend over two months and by the time the new Councils are brought into working order, His Excellency is expected to be at Calcutta. Viceregal tours through NativeStates are full of ceremony and are more noteworthy for the splendour and magnificence of the inevitable shows, pageants and state banquets than for anything else and it is open to doubt whether any substantial benefits are derived from these visits, commensurate with the lavish expenditure that is incurred. If report speaks true, an important Native State is said to have spent ten lakhs in connection with the visit of a former Viceroy. Lord Curzon was fond of magnificent pageants and banquets, and native princes vied with one another in trying to please that vainglorious Satrap. It is, however, to be hoped that Lord Minto will not encourage any such rivalry or extravagance. But the accounts of the magnificent reception organised at Ulwar that have appeared in the press do not encourage the hope that the present Viceregal tour will show any material improvement upon past traditions and precedents. It is somewhat an unpleasant duty to perform, when one is called upon to criticise a viceregal or gubernatorial tour. But at the same time such a duty, however disagreeable, has got to be discharged, and whilst we most willingly concede that the representative of His Majesty the Emperor should be loyally welcomed and treated with all the honour, consideration and hospitality due to his rank and position, we cannot but depreoate every kind of wasteful expenditure merely for the sake of splendour and magnificence, as is so often incurred in connection with receptions in Native States.

THE EVANGEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—H. E. Sir George Clarke's visit to Satara was marked by several utterances which may be taken as applicable to a far wider area than that for which they were ostensibly intended. In one matter he was eminently successful. In welcoming the expressions of loyalty contained in the addresses presented to him, he also conveyed quite clearly that there is every intention to maintain the firmest rule. Firmness implies justice, for a far different word must be applied when there is continual pressure of an unjust policy. But Sir George definitely stated that which some people seem purposely to have forgotten or ignored, that only by loyalty to the British Rule can the people of this country obtain all those things the ultimate giving of which has been the aim of the administration since the beginning. Had such not been the aim—to elevate the people of India and to fit them for a share in the Government of themselves—then the outcry of the anti-British party might have been justified in most minds, for throughout the history of the world can be found repeated instances where subject peoples have risen against those in dominion over them. Such, however, is totally unapplicable to India, where the aim has been not to oppress but to uplift a policy which has been crowned with success in the granting of Reforms which culminate in the enlarged Councils, details of which are expected in the next few weeks. Sir George gave utterance to certain words which may be taken as the key to the policy of British Rule now and in the past : "The Reforms which Lord Morley has inaugurated are proofs that we desire more complete co-operation and fuller representation of Indian opinion than have hitherto been possible. If those Reforms are accepted and worked in the spirit in which they are offered—the spirit of common effort for the general good—I hope and believe that this century will work a notable advance towards prosperity and nationhood." In years to come these words will be quoted and we find in them a complete answer to those whose disloyalty is such that it might, with a weaker Power, have put back the clock of progress. His Excellency, however, is more than a man of politics and such utterances as these have fallen seldom from his lips. More especially is he an expert administrator. His grasp of detail is perhaps greater than that of any of his predecessors, and instead of platitudes on local administration he has practical advice to offer on the countless subjects which demand the attention of local bodies. We commend his advice to the Satara Municipality and local Boards to the attention of the widest circle for what is true there is equally true in all other parts of the Presidency.

The "Rast Goftar":—Amidst his numerous other engagements, one of the functions which imposes a heavy toll on the time of a Governor on tour is the duty of receiving and replying to municipal addresses from the principal towns and cities. At their presentation the elite of the city's population is invited to greet the ruling Chief of the Presidency, and as Sir George Clarke remarked at Satara it affords them an opportunity to make the Governor's acquaintance not as a ruler, but as a man. The occasion is, therefore, coveted both by the people and the Governor, though in the case of the latter it is a heavy imposition at speech-making. It is nothing unusual for the Municipalities to improve the occasion by mustering their needs and grievances in their address to the Governor, who is expected to meet them with a sympathetic response and an assurance to carry them out whenever practicable. It would seem as though the wants of the Satara Municipality are not numerous. A passing allusion to the "generosity of the Government," however, elicited a remark from His Excellency that though Government was disposed to be generous, their resources have limitations. One of the aspirations of the Satara Municipality is to regulate the liquor traffic of their city and to help the progress of primary education out of the proceeds from its sale. It is found on experience that wherever the scheme of relegating revenue from this source is entrusted to the control of Municipalities, the privilege is abused, as there is a temptation to utilize it for the purposes of augmenting the revenue.

The "Parsi":—His Excellency the Governor on his visit to Satara among the various matters on which he spoke in reply to addresses, again preached his evengel of primary education. Indeed, it will be by his efforts on behalf of education that Sir George Clarke will be best remembered in this Presidency. Those who have the framing of budgets can best understand the difficulty of a large expense in this direction: no finance minister would dare spend all his surplus or risk a deficit so as to give unprecedented sums for education, however greatly the country were starved for it, but in education, as in sanitation and a good many other movements, it is not a matter of buying it by the ton or by the mile; given the proper spirit, two or three textbooks in a cottage would provide more education than would the whole paraphernalia of learning in a university without it. It is this spirit which Sir George Clarke has exerted himself to the utmost to inspire in the hearts of every community according to their needs. Pomp and circumstance have in great measure departed from Satara, leaving the city high and dry on one of the world's by-paths; the Governor, however, was little disposed to encourage regrets for a past whose military glory was painted like nearly all military glory, on a back ground of helpless suffering. By way of securing a few more of the honours of peace, His Excellency advised the inhabitants to build a bridge at Mahuli and connect up the city with the Southern Maratha Railway. It is only a few weeks ago that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were complaining to Government of the lack of facilities and encouragement which exists which regard to the embarkation of private capital in new railways. Are Sir [illegible] the existing difficulties [illegible] to imply that some of the way be made easy for municipal, as distinguished from joint-stock enterprise? Anyhow, railways seem to be in favour nowadays, and their denunciation as a cause of poverty is seldom heard.

THE SKATING RINK.

The skating rink which has been erected on the site behind the Municipal Offices was opened to the public on Saturday evening and its popularity was vouched for by the very large crowd which turned up. Indeed, had it not been for the pleasant thought that the management was benefiting largely, the skaters would perhaps have preferred that the floor should have been less literally covered. But opening nights must never be taken as making a standard and since with the very large crowd on Saturday there was really ample room for skating it may be taken as certain that the Rink will become a general meeting place during the season. There is one complaint we have to make. The building in which the rink is of a rightly artistic character and the floor itself is worthy of a ballroom, yet for some unaccountable reason it is not possible to obtain anything to drink stronger than a mild lemonade. Since a petition was being freely signed on Saturday evening asking that a proper license should be granted, we may take it that the fault is not that of the management. Who then is the Stiggins abroad in Bombay. The refusal of the license seems to indicate a slight lack of knowledge of the everyday things of life. Skating is thirsty work and the skater is entitled to be able to obtain a reasonable drink. Unable to do so in the rink he takes off his skates and goes to the nearest bar which happens to be the Bori Bunder and it is fairly certain that while the skater would have contented himself with one or two drinks in the course of the evening at the Rink punctuated with periods of skating the present arrangement makes him give up the exercise earlier with the fairly certain result that a greater quantity of drink is consumed at the end of the evening. Had either the cinematograph on the rink ever proved a nuisance through having licenses in the past it might be a different matter, but they have not and it is only possible to find an answer in some Stigginsian influence.

BANDMANN'S CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.

Pollard's Opera Company.

It is some years ago, since Lilliputian artistes visited Bombay, but that visit will, no doubt, be remembered by many play-goers. It was one of the most successful tour ever undertaken by any company in India and the reception at Bombay was most, enthusiastic. The new Company is the strongest ever sent out under the present management numbering over 50 members. They will open here under the control of Mr. Bandmann at the Empire Theatre on Christmas Eve for a short season. Their repertoire will include such popular pieces as "The Girl from Paris," "La Poupee," "Florodora," "In Town" etc. As a special attraction on Christmas Day a matinee will be given of "The Girl from Paris," whilst in the evening that delightful play, "Blue Bell," will be performed. The Lilliputians have had an immense reception at Calcutta and amongst the company who deserve special mention and who will be certain favourites in Bombay are the Twins, Fred and John Heintz, Little Jay Pollard and Clara McGorlick. The plan is now open at Messrs. Rose and Co. and we are sure, coming as they do at a season when we crave for pleasure, the visit will beareal success.

POLICEMAN AS RECEIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 7.

A constable of Barabanki has just been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of a stolen diamond which he got as his share of jewels recovered from a thief who robbed a Mahomedan who was caught by a Sub-Inspector and let go The case of the latter is under consideration

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

Last Day's Play.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club brought their annual week to a close on Saturday morning, when the second day's play in the handicap foursomes took place. There was an improvement in the standard of play and one couple, Messrs. Mair and Geddis, with a liberal handicap of 13 strokes on the eighteen holes, succeeded in beating "Bogey" by three holes on the second round. From the card they returned they apparently played a scratch game, as without any handicap they only lost three holes to "Bogey." They started by doing the first three holes in 5,5,6, and crossing over the road did the last six holes in 27 strokes, they were two holes down on the first day and therefore finished up one hole up on the eighteen holes. Two couples tie for second prize, Messrs Scott and Macdonald who were all square on the first day being one hole down and Messrs. Parry and Thacker who were one hole down on the first day being all square on Saturday. Messrs. Coombs and Comber returned a score all square on Saturday but were unfortunate at the last hole, some other competitor playing their ball and leaving another instead, it is a pity when the course is so crowded that players are not more careful to make sure they are playing with the right ball.

The golf week has been most successful and golfers are indebted to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Scott, for the excellent arrangements made. Results :—

FOURSOMES.

		1st round.	2nd round.	result.
J M Mair ... A Gadsis ...	—13	2 down	3 up	1 up
P P Scott ... S R Macdonald ...	— 2	all square	1 down	1 down
T D Parry ... L Thacker ...	— 8	1 down	all square	1 down
H E Coombs ... E P Combr ...	— 2	2 down	all square	2 down
S N Powell ... C H Roberts ...	— 2	1 down	1 down	2 down
M Innes Ker ... H F Busch ...	— 2	1 down	2 down	3 down
P W Cresswell ... W E Hall ...	—10	2 down	1 down	3 down
H P Stewart ... H Goore ...	— 8	3 down	all square	3 down
L B Ward ... R D England ...	+ 1	2 down	2 down	4 down
G A Engle ... S Hargreaves ...	— 7	1 down	3 down	4 down
A Gittins ... C A Russ ...	+ 1	2 down	3 down	5 down
K Mackenzie ... E B Onseley ...	— 5	2 down	4 down	6 down
E H Lockhead ... D Lamond ...	—11	5 down	3 down	8 down
T R S Mackenzie ... D A Cuthbert ...	— 2	5 down	3 down	8 down
E F Nicholson ... R Aitken ...	+ 1	7 down	2 down	9 down
R M Mclay ... W Kleinjung ...	— 6	4 down	6 down	10 down
L Margoliouth ... J H Hardie ...	—10	6 down	4 down	10 down

YACHTING NOTES.

Since the close of the season quite an animated discussion has been carried on in the yachting Press regarding the performances of the Marquis of Ailsa's rejuvenated 40-tonner Bloodhound. The successful sailing of the rare old boat has had a distinct value in providing data wherewith to measure what progress has been made with designing during the last thirty years. It was at first thought that the vessel must have been considerably altered, but the Marquis of Ailsa has entirely set this question at rest.

His lordship, in reply to a recent inquiry, states that Bloodhound was re-ballasted in February, 1908 no alteration was made in her shape beyond dropping a lead keel down about a foot for a length of about 28ft., which only entailed fairing the false keel from the fore-end of the lead to the forefoot. In October, 1908, when a new stem had to be [illegible] to replace the original one, damaged in collision with Desperate Runaway, taken of the necessary opening of the bow to cut away the fore deadwood to enable the forefoot to be rounded up. In doing this care was taken to alter the water lines and transverse sections as little as possible. Two or three frames in each bow, damaged in taking off the planking (which had to be removed to the butts), were replaced by new ones, the shapes of which were taken from moulds taken off the old frames while still in position. The feet of these new frames where shortened an inch or two, to fair them into the new bearding-line, which was carried a litte higher up after the cutting away of the old dead wood. The l.w.l. forward was shortened about three inches at the same time, to enable the rounding-up of forefoot to be carried up fair to the stem. The bowsprit was also altered from the port side to amidships.

These alterations to her bow were done with a view to increase her handiness and not with any idea of adding to her speed through the water. No other alteration was made to the hull, which, with the exception of new rails, skylights, and decks (put in about five years ago), is just as it was when launched by the late Mr. W. Fife in 1874. Not unnaturally, the success which bloodhound achieved in the past season has made many desirous to know how this season's racing compares in results with those of her young days, and how many prizes she has now won in all. An answer to these inquiries will be found, at least to some extent, in the accompanying table:

PRIZES WON BY BLOODHOUND FOR THE MARQUIS OF AILSA :

Year.	Races.	Firsts.	Others.	Total.
1874 ...	20 ...	7 ...	4 ...	11
1875 ...	24 ...	10 ...	6 ...	16
1876 ...	21 ...	7 ...	5 ...	12
1877 ...	24 ...	8 ...	4 ...	12
1878 ...	Not fitted out.			
1879 ...	30 ...	15 ...	1 ...	16
1880 ...	27 ...	4 ...	1 ...	5
1908 ...	8 ...	3 ...	1 ...	4
1909 ...	40 ...	16 ...	14 ...	30
PRIZES WON FOR Mr. A. RAIN ...				3
PRIZES WON FOR Mr. THOS. DUNLOP :				
1902 ...	15 ...	4 ...	2 ...	6
1903 ...	8 ...	3 ...	3 ...	6
1904 ...	15 ...	4 ...	3 ...	7
1905 ...	18 ...	5 ...	6 ...	11
1906 ...	21 ...	8 ...	6 ...	9
1907 ...	16 ...	5 ...	2 ...	7

An important addition to the fleet of British owned steam yachts is about to be made in the shape of a 1,000-tonner which Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited) of Clydebank, have just contracted to build for Mr. S. B. Joel. The vessel will be designed by Messrs. G. L. Watson and Co., of Glasgow who have had an extensive experience in designing steam yachts of over 1,000 tons measurement. Among the best known vessels which have been constructed to their plans are Mr. Gordon Gennets 2,000 tonner Lysistrata, Messrs Ogdom Goelets 1,800tonner Nahama, Mr. F. J. Drexel's 1,800 tonner Margaritta Baron de Forrests Honor. Mr. Joseph Pullitzers Liberty the King of the Belgians Alberta Baron E. de Rothschilds Atmah, Mr. Eugene Biggins Varuna and Mr. F. W. Vanderbilts Warrior, all of which are of considerably more than 1,000 tons yacht measurement. At present Mr. S. B. Joel owns the Doris, 715 tons, which was originally known as Iolaire when she was built for the late Sir Donald Currie in 1896.

The schooner class will be strengthened next year by the addition of at least one, if not more, vessels. Mr. A. S. Cochrane, of New York, last year, through Mr. F. R. Hughes, of Liverpool, gave an order to Fife for a 15-metre yacht. Owing, however, to his own ill-health and mother's death, he afterwards decided not to race last season, and disposed of his vessel Vanity to Messrs. Watson, Benn, and Payne. Mr. Cochrane has now given Herreshoff the American designer and builder, an order for a 96ft. water-line schooner, which he intends to race at Kiel and Cowes next year. Mr. Hughes has just received a cable from Mr. Cochrane saying the vessel will easily be ready in time, and, as there is every likelihood that the German-owned schooners (now consisting of the German Emperors Meteor IV. and Germania) will next year number three with Cicely (Mr. G. Cecil Whitaker) and Susanne (which has just been sold by Herr Oscar Huldschinsky to a French yachtsman), still racing, there should be good sport in the class. The additional German-owned schooner will probably be that of Herr Huldschinsky, who may decide to enter the class with a new vessel designed and built in this country.

There seems after all little possibility of a 19 metre class for next season. It will be remembered that two years ago Mr. A. K. Stothert, hon. treasurer of the Yacht Racing Association, made an offer to build to the class, but his offer meeting with no response, he built Mariska, which came out at the head of the 15-metre class in her first season. A few weeks ago Mr. Stothert renewed his offer, on the condition that two others would join him in giving the class a start next season. Upon the present occasion Mr. W. P. Burton—whose Ostara is this year at the head of the 15-metre class—at once consented to be the second to build to the class if a third yachtsman would be forthcoming during the next few weeks. As Mr. Burton's offer was made a fortnight ago and no one has yet signified his intention to be the third, the outlook is not very bright. There is still time, however and in the interests of the sport it is to be hoped that the efforts of these two prominent yachtsmen will bear fruit.

A great deal of uncertainty exists as to how the new tax on foreign-built steam yachts owned by Americans will affect designers and builders on this side of the Atlantic. One of the leading firms engaged in the designing and building of first-class steam yachts for American owners is of opinion that the new tariff law will not in the end act as all detrimentally so far as British trade is concerned. Some American owners who object to the tax may probably offer their vessels for sale in Europe at a low price, but any American yachtsman anxious to build a thoroughly up-to-date vessel will, as heretofore, come here for his craft, despite the tax which has been imposed.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

New Arrangement Objected to.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

A *Pioneer* special says the *Times* states that the directors of the Indian Midland Railway recommend the shareholders to adopt an agreement, whereby Government in lieut of purchasing the line at par at the end of 1910, guarantees interest at 3-1-2 per cent to middle of 1925, when the agreement with the Great Indian Peninsula expires. The surplus profits under the agreement are to mean an excess of nett earnings over £180,000 stirling and of interest on any capital expended after 1910, the shareholders other than the Government take a tenth of the surplus.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 7.

The Pioneer Special Prudential Assurance Company has issued a circular to shareholders of the Indian Midland Railway pointing out that the proposed change has caused a considerable depreciation in the value of the stock and urging the shareholders to put pressure on the Directors to resist the inadequate proposals of the India Office. If such attempts were to prove futile it would be more advantageous to stockholders that stock should be paid off in cash. The *Times* says that the Company's criticisms are emphatically endorsed by well informed opinions in the city. The present time is inopportune for proposals under which investors are asked to accept lower guarantee. Of the two alternatives offered by Government it seems reasonable that cash should be preferred.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Enormous Success of the Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

The review of irrigation in India for the three years ending 1907-08 is published. It shows an average of over twenty-two million acres irrigated and a percentage of net revenue on capital outlay of over seven per cent. Mr. Jacob, whose name appears at the bottom of the report, adds as regards 1908-09 that the value of the crops raised by the works for which capital accounts are kept is estimated at sixty and a half crores of rupees or about of hundred and twenty per cent of the capital outlay expended on them.

NEW COUNCILS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 7.

The Mandalay Municipal Committee have recommended Maung Nyun and Pillay to Government for nomination to the New Burma Legislative Council.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. W. H. Lyon, is posted to the Punjab as Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. W. H. Penwarden to be Manager, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant A. S. Kirtwood to be Captain, Store Sergeant G. Thorne to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Conductor A. M. Bentall is transferred to the pension establishment.

Assistant Surgeon E. E. Doyle has resigned from the 10th November.

Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Bown I. M. S., retires from the 14th December.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Major R. S. Muter, R. E., has fifteen months' leave.

Mr. C. F. Sykes, Superintending Engineer, retires from the 18th December.

The following postings are notified:—Mr. G. S. Barnard to the Traffic branch, N. W. Railway; Mr. N. A. Todd to be Traffic Inspector, N. W. Railway; Mr. C. N. D. Inglis to the E. B. S. Railway; Mr. T. W. E. Wrench to the O. and R. Railway: and Mr. S. C. Vining to the E. B. S. Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

33rd Punjabis.—Major G. H. G. Mockler, Double Company Commander, 90th Punjabis, to be Second-in-Command, vice Major H. King, appointed Commandant, dated 14th October.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Loudon, Second-in Command, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel H. J. Bremner vacated, dated 10th October.

98th Infantry.—Major C. C. Renton, Double Company Commander, 96th Berar Infantry, to be Second-in-Command, vice Major G. S. Frazer transferred to the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, dated 17th October.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Major C. O. O. Tanner, Double Company Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Major A. E. Hatch permitted to retire, dated 29th August.

96th Berar Infantry.—Captain E. H. Oliph

BY THE WAY.

COUNTY WITHOUT FOXHOUNDS.

Lancashire is unique among English counties (says the "Bystander") in possessing not a single pack of foxhounds. Many Manchester and Liverpool men, however, throw in their lot with the Cheshire Hounds, which, under the Mastership of the Duke of Westminster, go out six days a week. Owing to their sad family bereavement the Duke and Duchess could not finish with the Cheshire last winter, but it is hoped that they will be able to hunt regularly with the pack this season. The Duchess is a superb horsewoman, and knows a great deal about the science of foxhunting.

LIKE BEGETS LIKE.

In every year there are born a certain number of foxhounds which catch the eye of judges in the showring and in the field. But their fame is often passing and lasts but during the short working life of the foxhound. The text of a great hound is his power to transmit his beauty and intelligence and to found in his own and other kennels families noted alike for their looks and their work. Nowhere do we notice, as in a foxhound kennel, proof so strong of the breeder's axiom that like tends to produce like.

THE CZARINA'S KITCHEN.

In spite of the simple tastes of both her husband and herself, the Czarina has the distinction, says "M.A.P." of having the most expensive kitchen in Europe. The kitchen is French in all its details, and more than one eminent French restaurateur has made his fortune in the Czarina's employ; in fact, the heads of the Royal culinary departments rapidly become wealthy men. In the cellar there are as many as 25,000 dozen of wine of all sorts stored, although the Czar himself takes a glass of claret and a little champagne occasionally, and nothing more.

NAPOLEON AND MUSIC.

Napoleon's countenance, with its cold, calculating gaze, indicative of the mastery of intellect over-emotion, would naturally lead one to the belief that here was a man to whom music was little or nothing. Nevertheless his connection with the art, says a writer in "Great Thoughts," was not unimportant, and certainly was not uninteresting. It is now a matter of history how the great soldier and Cherubini came together several times, and how although at first on familiar terms they gradually became estranged. This was in great measure due to Napoleon's criticisms of the composer's music.

NURSES AS CITIZENS.

"This is undoubtedly an independent age," says the "Nursing Times" in a leader this week on the important question of the nurses' duty to the world in which she lives. The article deals with the various arguments raised by those who realise how narrowing is the nursing career, and concludes with some words of Lady Helen Munro-Fergusson:—"A nurse can never bring too much skill and understanding and capacity to her work, and every addtion to her general knowledge, every interest she cultivates, every intelligent observation she makes on social phenomena will make her a better nurse and a more valuable citizen."

RICE SOWN BY AN EMPEROR.

The cultivation of rice extends back into the dim past, and there are no authentic records as to when it first began. Evidence points, however, to the Chinese having been among the earliest people to cultivate it, and such great value was attached to it, says the "Magazine of Commerce," that in the annual ceremonial sowing of important plants, inaugurated by the Emperor Chin-nong so far back in the past as 2800, B. C., the rice had to be sown only by the Emperor himself, while the four other plants of the ceremony might be sown by the princes of his family. In India rice has been cultivated from time immemorial. It was introduced at an early period into Syria, Egypt and other parts of Northern Africa. In more modern times rice has spread into Spain, France and Italy, the first cultivation in the last-named country being stated to have been near Pisa in 1468. The plant is believed to have been introduced into America in 1647, when Sir Wm. Berkeley raised a crop of sixteen bushels from half a bushel of seed.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, brother to Sir Hiram, the inventor of our first flying machine, has made, according to the "Daily Telegraph," a most comforting speech on bomb-dropping airships. The good people of New York, as well as those of London, Paris, and Berlin, looked with dread to a time when their homes would be hurled into the air by some hostile, night-screened aviator. According to Mr. Maxim, however, the power of a bomb is very limited. If a hundred airships with a hundred bombs swept London daily for half a year, they would not get it clear. Indeed, granting that each bomb accounted for a house—a very high rate of destructiveness—such a fleet would not keep pace with one ordinary building output. About 60,000 houses are erected annually in London. This "little fleet of cloud-boats" would not destroy more than 36,000 houses, even if it were allowed a diurnal, unmolested visit for a whole year. This is, in a measure, consoling. But it is the reflection that one of those 36,000 houses might so easily be his own that will continue to disturb the rest of the dweller in great cities. The destruction of one house becomes a national affront when that house happens to be ours.

THE "FEEBLE MINDED" DANGER.

The number of lunatics and feebleminded persons in London grows steadly from year to year. It now amounts to over 24,000. Each of these costs the ratepayers something over ten shillings a week to support. The ratepayer meekly bows his neck to receive the burden. It is fate, he thinks an evil that cannot be avoided. If he does not come into daily contact with the poor creatures he is even inclined to take the evil lightly. He cannot help chuckling as he remembers Mr. Dick and the head of King Charles I., or the woger of Mrs. Nickleby and his pyrotechnic flight of cabbages. He feels differently if his knowledge of these afflicted creatures is more intimate, if, too, he realises the burden they impose on the community. And so much of it is preventible. Heredity is chiefly responsible for insanity, and more than chiefly responsible for feeble-mindedness: 90 per cent. of the latter is due to some defect in the parents' brains. It is not so much the ill-washed, ill-clad, or ill-fed who lose their reason as the children of weak-minded persons who in an ideal State would not have been permitted to marry.

THE ROLLING LIFE.

Many "rinkers" (we believe that is the title by which roller-skaters prefer to be known) will be interested to learn that the journey to and from America may now be undertaken without their feet losing any of their cunning. It is proposed to set aside one of the upper decks of the Olympic and the Titanic the new White Star liners, as ball-room or skating-rink. It is unlikely that the new attraction will overcome that social reluctance a stormy passage frequently imposes on delicate temperaments. Some people, again find their balance sufficiently difficult to maintain on board ship or in urban skating rinks without combining the treacheries of the two. But under favourable circumstances the novelty should be a welcome addition to the means of taking exercise while at sea. It has already been introduced with excellent results into the Royal Navy. And we think might with advantage be added to the attraction of the Eastern Mail Service and if it lead to a readier interchange of roller-skating champions and lend a more international character to the competitive meetings it will be more than justified.

THE "HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH."

In the interests of historical accuracy it should be mentioned that the "Harmonious Blacksmith," the melodious pianoforte piece referred to in this column the other day, and usually ascribed to Handel, is on very good authority believed to have been the work of Wagenseil, a composer contemporary with the great Saxon. Handel was admittedly a great plagiarist—a list of thirty composers whose works he appropriated exists—and Wagenseil was laid under tribute for the "Harmonious Blacksmith," which Handel issued in 1720 as one of a "Suite of Pieces pour le Clavecin." Mr. William Chappell, F.S.A., has told how it came to be called the "Harmonious Blacksmith." A music-seller of Bath named Lintern, published this little alleged Handelian air nearly a hundred years after Handel's death, and gave it its present title because it was a favourite piece of his, and he himself had started life as a blacksmith.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A POPE AND HALLEY'S COMET.

The story of Pope Callixtus III. and Halley's Comet of 1456 is an oft-told one. Few accounts indeed, of this famous comet appear without it, and it is chronicled in the works of the greater number of modern astronomers. It is related that this Pope issued a Bull against the comet and ordered the Angelus to be rung to frighten it away. One of the few astronomers to pronounce the Bull a myth was the late Professor Simon Newcomb. And now a writer in the 'Scientific American" points out that careful historical investigation shows that there is no foundation for the story, and that the Pope did no such foolish thing. A careful search through the "Bullarum Romanarum," which contains all the Papal Bulls, shows that Callixtus III. issued no such document against the comet.

ORIGIN OF THE STORY.

The story has been traced to Platina, an author of the 15th century, who wrote "Lives of the Popes." According to Platina's account, Callixtus issued no Bull against the comet. But the mathemhticians—the men of science of the day—having declared that some great calamity would follow the appearance of the comet, the Pope ordered that if evils were impending for the human race supplications should be offered that God would avert them. He ordered the bells to be rung—not to frighten the comet—but to remind the faithful of the duty of prayer. Even this rests on the sole authority of Platina.

A FRESH-WATER SEAL.

The seal is a typical marine animal, and hence the occurrence of a species of phoca in Lake Baikal, which is of fresh water, and has no connection with the sea, is of special interest. And recently Dr. Charles Hose has obtained skins and skulls of two specimens of the Baikal seal (phoca siberica), which have been offered to the Museum of Natural History, where the species has not hitherto been represented. It is the only seal which habitually lives in fresh water, though the common seal will often resort to estuaries, and even ascend rivers. The Vikare seal, again, common in the Arctic regions, and also found in the north of the Baltic, occurs in Lakes Ladoga and Onega. It is able, however, to reach these from the Baltic by means of the rivers Neva and Svir. The Baikal seals, on the other hand, have no means of communication with the ocean.

EVIDENCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGE.

Their occurrence in Lake Baikal, along with abundant salmon, points to a change in the physical geography of the district. They suggest that in former times an arm of the sea stretched from the Arctic ocean to the site of the present lake. An elevation of the land then cut off a salt water lake containing seals and salmon, and in the course of ages this freshened to the present lake. Salmon and seals adapted themselves to the very gradually changed conditions. It is pointed out that the Baikal seal closely resembles that of the Baltic and Arctic (phoca fœtida), of which it may, perhaps, be looked upon as a local race.

HOW DOES IT SURVIVE THE WINTER?

Seeing that Lake Baikal is frozen over from November, to May, it may be asked, how do the seals survive the winter? Probably they ascend the rivers which feed the lake. It is also to be remembered that hot springs exist on the margin of the lake, and this will keep certain parts open to serve as winter retreats. The seal fisheries of Lake Baikal are of some importance during the summer months.

GLASS WALLS FOR FRUIT TREES.

An interesting experiment in fruit growing has been recently carried out by the Count de Choiseul, and described in "Cosmos." When a south wall is used for fruit-trees the north side of the wall is practically wasted as far as fruit is concerned. Count de Choiseul has used a glass wall, and grown fruit trees on both sides. The produce on the north side is little inferior to that on the south. A photograph shows heavily fruited pear trees on both sides of the wall. The wall, 60ft. long and 6ft. high had 15 pear trees planted on each side. In 1907, 134 pears, weighing 91lbs., were gathered on the south side of the wall, and 109, weighing 77lbs., on the north side. The variety grown was the Doyenne L'Hiver.

SAND MARTINS' NESTS IN DRAIN-PIPES.

Like other creatures which normally make burrows for themselves, the sand martin is not averse from using one ready made. It has been known for example, to nest in a hole in a wall. A correspondent of the "Field" records the case of sand martins nesting in drain pipes in a wall near the river at Ross, in Hereford. Another curious case of abnormal nesting on the part of the sand martin is recorded from the Culver Cliffs in the Isle of Wight. There they are said to have built swallow-like nests of pellets of chalk stuck against the cliffs.

FLYING-FISH IN FRESH WATER.

The more familiar species of flying-fish are denizens of the tropical oceans. Fresh water species, however, are known, and some of these may be seen on certain rivers of Western and Central Africa. A note in the "Field" records the appearance of flying-fish on the river Chambezi—as the Congo is named before it reaches Bangweulu.

SEA-WEED AND COAL.

The so-called Bogbead coal has been described as consisting of the remains of oil-bearing gelatinous green algæ. Owing to the opacity and brittleness of the substance it has been hitherto almost impossible to make a thin section of it for examination under the microscope. By means of a somewhat complicated chemical treatment, however, Mr. E. J. Jeffrey has been able to cut very thin sections of Bogbead, which he has afterwards bleached with nitric acid and chlorine water. Thus prepared they can be examined under the microscope. The coal is then found to consist, not of the remains of seaweed, but of large spores of certain vascular cryptogams.

THE MAGNETIC STORM.

The world-wide magnetic storm at the end of September brings home to us the wonderful forces that are at time brought into play by the infinitely small. "Infinitely small" is a convenient way of expressing a relative magnitude which cannot otherwise be suitably indicated. To give some idea of what the phrase may be taken to convey, let us for a moment consider a lady's thimble of the ordinary size, and suppose it filled with hydrogen gas. Some may get an idea of the total content of that thimble by being told that it will weigh the ten-thousandth part of a gramme. Others, again, may fancy that their idea is enlarged if they are informed that the weight may be expressed as the seven hundredth part of a grain. If this conveys nothing then we fear that the inquirer will only be staggered when informed that the number of molecules, each of two atoms, contained in the thimble is 20,000,000,000,000,000,000. But there are more minute bodies still than these molecules or double atoms of hydrogen. It is supposed on very good grounds that electricity must have matter to carry it. If, then, the tiny portions of hydrogen just mentioned can be no further subdivided, they will carry the smallest possible amount of electricity. The indivisible portions of electricity were called by Dr. Johnston Stoney, "electrons." The boy who will take the fraction 3-5 or the decimal 61 and divide it twenty-seven times by ten will, if he has made no mistake, have incidentally figured out something like the number of grammes in an electron. If he wants its radius in centimetres he must divide unity by ten thirteen times. Place two electrons in the nearest thing we can get to a vacuum. At a distance of one centimetre their "attraction will be so repulsive," as a boy once said that we can best describe it as a trillion trillion times greater than the force of gravity. One gramme of pure electricity upon the earth will, in the short space of twenty second or so give to all the free electrons in the sun a velocity equal to that of light. One of the outward and visible signs of solar disturbance is the appearance of sunspots. Solar eruptions will not only produce sunspots but expel electrons and those that reach the neighbourhood of the earth will be moving at the rate of thousands of miles a second. This hail of projectils constitutes an electric current and the presence of the current is betrayed by the deflection of the magnetic needle. It is the steady motion of electrons through the other that produces what we called magnetic forces.

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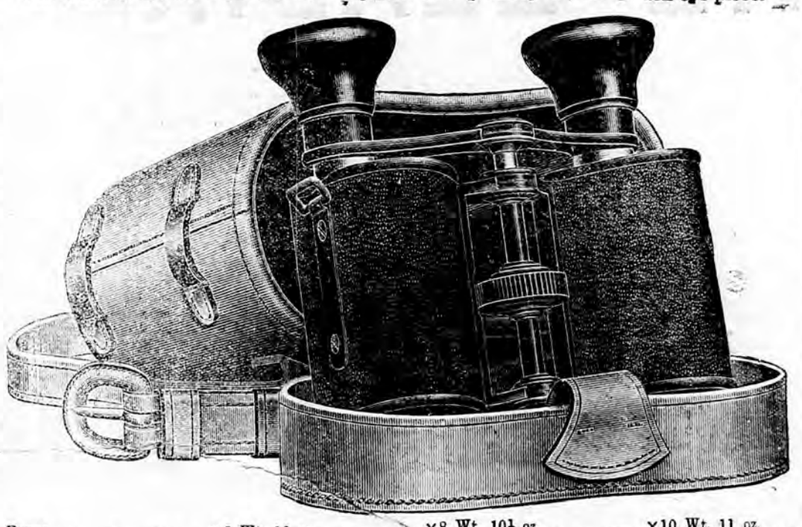

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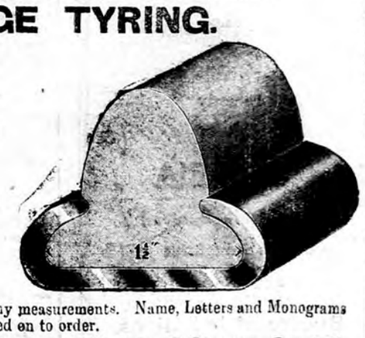

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